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Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
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BOMBAY and POONA.

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VOL. XII NO. 262— BOMBAY THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
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SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1 Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
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For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO.
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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th Nov.	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
29th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@		8,083
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 82	£ 60 & £56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer	Tons.
14th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec. 1925.	MARGHA	8,258
1st Jan.	BOYNE* ..	4,445
7th Feb.	NARINGA* ..	6,007
19th Feb.	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,986
16th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
1925			
6th Jan.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA.
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER.
17th Mar.	SARDINIA..	6,684	CATHAY.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer	Destination.
7th Nov.	VASNA ..	Busreh via. Karachi.
8th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
10th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
12th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S Africa
12th ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX "22."

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tamba Maru.	J Fujisawa	594	1st Nov.	12th Nov.
Morioka Maru.	S. Kamezyama	4469	17th Nov.	1st Dec.
Ceylon Maru.	T. Yamamoto.	4905	29th Nov.	13th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Tokunaga.	5303	3rd Dec.	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami	6995	16th Dec.	30th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to,—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone—20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru.	T. Konishi	6777.	29 Oct.	9 Nov.
Amur Maru.	M. Sekijo	7770	10 Nov.	20 Nov.
Shinno Maru.	K.Tsugeno	4897	17 Nov.	29 Nov.
Alps Maru.	M. Kametaka	7790	25 Nov.	11 Dec.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
Phone No. 22150.
Telegrams: "Shosen."
P O. Box, No. 335.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

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Price List on Application

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla —Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK:

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A DILEMMA

you may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you
A DILEMMA
But
It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.
"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases
32 pills cost a Rupee.
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AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact
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Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles
Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAIN.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared
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BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CURE YOUR EYE
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal India (Dep. 8.).

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HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.,
CALCUTTA.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION,—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:— Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms.
MANAGEMENT:— DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:— LOWEST consistent with safety.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Actg. Manager
Bombay Branch.
94, Medows Street Fort,
BOMBAY.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over .. Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
C. M. SHAH & Co.,
Chief Agents:— For Bombay Presidency, Kapadia Building, Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum, Back Road, Bombay.
S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents:— For Gujrat, Kathiawar, Rajpur, Naiwada, No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.
P. C. RAY, M. A. B. L. Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/ per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm, Ointment, etc.. can also be had,
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY 4

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS OUTSIDE MECHANICAL FOREMAN to supervise running of construction plant. Apply Box No. 566 Advt. Dept 'Bombay Chronicle,'
A 21068

WANTED—A CHIEF ENGINEER, holding 2nd Class B. O. T. Certificate for a coasting vessel. Wages according to qualifications. Apply with copies of references as to sobriety, ability, etc., to Box No. 569, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R318

WANTED—GRADUATES in ARTS with Honours in History and Economics or in Commerce with Banking or Accountancy as special subjects (and knowing two of the vernacular languages of the Presidency) for service as apprentices in any part of the Presidency. Terms of apprenticeship may be obtained from the MANAGER, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Sardar Mansion, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to whom applications should be addressed.
A21081

KING EDWARD HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, INDORE, C. I.—WANTED—MEDICAL TUTOR.—A MEDICAL GRADUATE with M.B. or equivalent qualification is required at once to fill the post of tutor at the above named medical school. Must be well up in all subjects of the four years course. Apply by post only, with copies of testimonials and photograph, to:—ADMINISTRATIVE MEDICAL OFFICER in Central India, Indore, C.I.
A Rs314

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A general experience and hardworking CLERK SEEKS POST as filing, despatching Bill-Collector or Time-Keeper. Please write to Box No. 567, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R308

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET in Oriental Buildings, Second Floor, West side, an Office of 778 square feet area with windows to South and West. Airy and central. Rent Rs. 225 per month. Apply to the MANAGER, Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
C21050

TO LET only for Hindus, at greatly reduced rents in Mhatre's Building, Chaupatty Sea Face, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Floors for residential purposes. Electric lights, fans and lat., all modern conveniences.
C

TO LET—"Doddanna Hall," situated in a very attractive place, opposite to Bangalore City Market: an ideal place for Cinema Shows and Theatres. Apply:—SECRETARY Trust Board, S.L.N. Institution, Bangalore City.
C

OFFICE PREMISES TO LET on the 2nd floor and a big show-room on the ground floor in the Sukhadwala Building, on the corner of the Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort. Apply to:—VINAYAK A. J. KIETIKAR, Secretary People's Free Reading Room and Library, Sukhadwala Building, Fort Bombay.
C R292

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act, XXI of 1860)—Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomes. Supplies medicines at wholesale rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H. M. D., Principal.
T R11062

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—Rupees 1,25,000, at about 9 p. c. per annum, on Madras Presidency Estate. Only investors write. "Loan", c/o 651, Shahapur, (Belgaum.)
R R309

WANTED—FINANCIER to advance or invest about Rs. 15,000 for furtherance of an established business. Guaranteed profit best opportunity to a moneyed man. (Interest and commission or share will be allowed.) Apply Box No. 468, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R317

WANTED—Rs. 1,50,000 on a splendid tea property worth about five lakhs. Prepared to supply crops and valuable timber from adjacent forest. Sound investment. Brokers need not apply. Further particulars from PLANTER, care of Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R315

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

AUCTION SALE of very valuable made to order house hold furniture, such as dining tables, chairs, Rich Chesterfield suites, Jacobian Bourone Book Case, Jurdah Almyrah, dressing chest of drawers, fancy lady's writing table, large size corner cabinets, revolving, book-cases, Underwood Typewriter, E. Fan and Lamp, etc., will be sold TO-DAY the THURSDAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at our Show Rooms, 8-10, Dean Lane of Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, MISTRY & Co., Auctioneers.
N 21078

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

R. L. TRUST HOSTEL.
FOR STUDENTS.

BEST residential accommodation, with well furnished and ventilated rooms, an excellent Library and a well equipped Reading Room. Students desiring to join this institution should send their applications to the SUPERINTENDENT before 9th November. For further particulars apply to
SUPERINTENDENT,
R. L. Trust Hostel,
Bombay No. 4.
R310

PROFESSION.

YOUR FUTURE?—Accurate predictions for any six questions, Re. 1. 1 year reading Re. 1. 5 years, Rs. 2. Whole life, Rs. 3. Send time and date of birth or time of writing letter. V. K. IYER, B.A., Valavanur (S. A. Dt.).
R320

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply i.e. pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah.)

N B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Re. 2. Postage As. 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY, CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
REQUIRED.

For the Locomotive and carriage Department of the South Indian Railway Company, Ltd., an ELECTRICAL FOREMAN on Rs. 400 per mensem rising by annual increment of Rs. 25 to Rs 475 per mensem. Applicants must have had good mechanical training in a first class workshop and should have a thorough knowledge of the generation and distribution of Electrical energy A. C. high and low tension and D. C. 3 wire system including steam driven generating sets and the usual auxiliaries. Train lighting experience will be an additional recommendation.

Appointment will be subject to certificate of physical fitness for service by the Company's Medical Officer and the selected candidate will be on probation for six months. Successful applicant will be required to serve 6 months on probation.

Applications stating age, whether married or single, together with copies of testimonials should be submitted to "THE LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, South Indian Railway Co., Ltd., GOLDEN ROCK, Trichinopoly."

endorsed "Electrical Foreman" before 30th November, 1924.

F. F. TWEEDIE,
Loco & Carr Superintendent.
Loco & Carr Supdt's Office,
Golden Rock, Trichinopoly,
23rd October 1924.
21065

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.
and REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. and reduced, will be held at the registered Office of the Company Sudama House, 31 Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay on FRIDAY, the 14th November, 1924 at 12 noon (S.T.) for receiving the undermentioned Report on the Poll taken on the Resolution set out below pursuant to the demand of Poll at the Meeting held on 24th October, 1924, and declaration of result of the same.

RESOLUTION:—

"That Mr. Revashanker Jagjivan Javery who retires by rotation but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Article 97 of the Articles of Association be and is hereby re-elected Director of the Company".

Voting.

In favour of the Resolution 28,191
Against the Resolution 13,201
Dated this 5th day of November 1924.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE,
Chairman.
Fifth Ordinary General Meeting.
21076

THE MODEL MILS NAGPUR LIMITED.
LOST, MISLAID OR DESTROYED.

THE undersigned Receipt No. 8130 for Application, Allotment, First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Calls in respect of SIX Shares of the Model Mills Nagpur, Ltd., in the name of LALCHAND NANCHAND GUJAR, has been LOST, MISLAID or DESTROYED. All claim in respect of these SIX Shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company, Lloyd Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, otherwise duplicate receipt will be issued to the above-named owner.

D. J. REGISTRAR,
Secretary.
R319

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for WORKS IN A STORM WATER ARCHED DRAIN from the Junction of Frere Road and Carnac Road to the Outfall at Carnac Bunder, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 14th day of November, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of Contract, Specification etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

N. MAUGHAN, M. Inst. C. E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
Municipal Offices:
Bombay, 5th November, 1924.
21074

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE Application and Allotment receipts No. 6167 and the first and second call receipts No. 6056 in respect of One Share of the MODEL MILLS NAGPUR, LTD., in the name of Govind Krishnarao Murugkar have been LOST, MISLAID, or DESTROYED. All claim in respect of this One Share should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Co., Lloyd Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, otherwise duplicate receipts will be issued to the above-named owner.

D. J. REGISTRAR,
Secretary.
21073

WANTED.

WANTED—A SHORT-HAND TYPIST with good knowledge of English. Apply sharp with testimonials stating minimum salary expected, age, experience, caste, etc. A Madrasi preferred.

DIVAN, BARIA STATE.
The Secretariat,
Devgad Baria,
1st November, 1924.
21058

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

NINE MUNICIPAL BUNGALOWS one at Bhandarwada, Dadar, one at Lady Jamshedji Road, one at Mahim Park and 6 at Cadell Road are to be let for occupation on monthly tenancy.

Applications should be addressed to the Special Engineer, Development Works, from whom particulars as regards accommodation, etc. may be obtained.

JAMES W. MACKISON.
Special Engineer,
Development Works,
Bombay Municipality.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay 4th Nov., 1924. 21075

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on the 11th day of October, 1924, by Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., Auctioneers, under the instructions of Mr. R. N. Motabhoy, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to him under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 23rd July, 1919, and made between the late Toolsidas Lalloobhai Mody of the one part and the said Mr. R. N. Motabhoy of the other part, the undermentioned property comprised in the said Indenture of Mortgage has been agreed to be purchased by one of our clients. All persons having any interest in or claim to the said property or any part thereof, of whatsoever kind or nature, are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, attorneys for the said purchaser, at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, within seven days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any claim or interest of which no notice shall have been so received, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land together with the buildings standing thereon, situate at Old Hanuman Lane, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirty-three square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 101, New No. 843, Old Survey Nos. 61 and 65 and New Survey No. 1627, and bounded on the North partly by the Old Hanuman 2nd Cross Lane and partly by the property of Jethabhai Mulji, on the West by Old Hanuman Second Cross Lane, on the East by a passage, and on the South by the Old Hanuman Lane, and which said premises are assessed under Municipal C Ward Nos. 1385, 1386 and 1387 and Street Nos. 47 to 61.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1924.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
21080

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2—30 P.M. (S. T.)
BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. GANDHI and CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction this day THURSDAY, the 6th November 1924 at 2—30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at 72, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Shivlal Ramchandra and Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Insolvent Khemchand Gopaldas:—

Gold ornaments including Chains, Sankias Necklaces, Kanthis, Bangles, Kadans, Pearl packets Earrings set with diamonds Rubies and Emeralds.

And by order of Thacker Gigabhai Damodar the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Insolvent Liladhar Kalidas:—

8 Gold ornaments including 56 bangles.
18 Sanklas, 1 Wank, 5 Necklaces (Malas, 4 Chains, 8 wristlets, 1 Necklace (Har.) 2 Wristlets (Kadans) 3 Kandoras and jewellery including 2 Pearl Bracelets, Manga Sutra set with diamonds.
3 Diamond Rings, 1 pair Sleeves links and 1 pair Diamond Buttis.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Limited, Messrs BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 6th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S T) at their rooms on account and at the risk of Mr. Gokuldas Keshrichand the following pearls.

1 String of 16 Pearls.
1 String of 59 Pearls.
11 Button Pearls.
5 Pearls.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale:—

On SATURDAY, the 8th November at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT and CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piecegoods etc.

By order of the Office concerned.
4 Electric table lamps with shades.
5 Coffee Percolaters.
5 Tea kettles and 2 Boilers.

AT 2—30 P. M. (S. T.)

1 Secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Landau.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Office Shigram
1 secondhand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 Waler Horse in saddl eand harness.
1 Arab Horse in harness.

UNDER instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 8th November, 1924, at 2-30 pm. (S.T.) at Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, sell by Public Auction all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc. etc. The above will be on view on the sale day. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Manilal Haridas and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Narandas Bhawanji, the 1st Mortgagee, and at the risk and account of Fatehally Abdulkayum, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., Auctioneers will on the 17th day of November 1924 at 4—30 p.m. sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property, pursuant to the Power of Sale vested in the Mortgagee, under the Deed of Mortgage, dated the 12th day of May, 1922, made between the said Fatehally Abdulkayum of the one part and Narandas Bhawanji of the other.

All that piece or parcel of Government Free hold land or ground situate at Abdul Rehman Steet without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 213 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 604, New No. 2892, Old Survey No. 21915, and New Survey No. 1357, with messuage tenement dwelling house and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 94, Street No. 498-500 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the West by a Sweepers passage on or towards the North by the property of Jamsetji Nawroji Kanadia and on or towards the South by the property of Coverji and Byramji Umrigar and which said premises are now in the possession of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Manilal Haridas and Co., at their Office No. 27—33, Medows street, Fort, Bombar, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO USE MUNICIPAL GODOWN ON MONTHLY TENANCY AT MASJID BUNDER STATION ROAD.

Under Instruction from The Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 10th inst. sell by public auction at 4p.m. (S. T.) at the above mentioned place. The right to use Municipal Godown on monthly Tenancy commencing from 1st December 1924.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GAMDEVI

Under instructions from Mr. Cawasji Dhanjibhoy Tarachand Acting under a power of sale reserved to him as mortagagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 29th day of June, 1921 and made between Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri of the one part and the said Cawasji Dhanjibhoy Tarachand of the other part Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the account and risk of the said Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri on Friday the 28th day of November 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing an area of 876 square yards or thereabouts being Plot No. 61 of the Gamdevi Estate of the Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay bounded on the East by Plot No. 60 of the said estate on the south by Gamdevi Road on the west by the property in the occupation of the said Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri and on the North and North East partly by Plot No. 58 of the said Estate partly by Plot No. 59 of the said Estate leased to Dr. Ramkrishna Narayan Gore and partly by Plot No. 59A of the said Estate leased to Pandharinath Dayaram and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 7519 together with the building thereon consisting of a ground floor and two upper floors and an outbuilding which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortagagor or his tenants and are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 2787 at 2789 and 2790 (1) Street Nos. 63 at 65-1 and 65A.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MORELAND ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Company, Attorneys for Messrs. Bundeally Bhojabhai, Karmali Bhojabhai and Fazalbhoy Bhojabhai the Mortagees and on account and at risk of the Mortgagor Sharafalli Allibhai and under the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated 16th day of August, 1923, and made between Bai Rattonbai Marzban Dastoor of the first part, Sharafalli Allibhai of the 2nd part and the above named Mortgagees of the third part, Messrs. BENNETT & COMPANY, will on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras tenure now redeemed (formerly consisting of 4 several pieces) with the messuages tenements godowns, chawls, bungalows and buildings standing thereon situate lying and being on the East side of Moreland Road and fronting the Ripon Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2359 square yards or thereayouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 133 New No. G/13641, H/3641, I/1 3641 and 13641 Old Survey No. 277 and New Survey No. 11/3534 12/3534, 13/3534 and 1/3534 and Cadastral Survey No. 1666 of the Byculla Division and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal assessment under E Ward No. 4066 (9) 4065 (11) 4065 (11a) 4065 (16) and Street Nos. 252 H. 252 I. 252 II and 252 O. and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a passage on or towards the West by Moreland Road on or towards the North by the property of Adamalli Allibhai and on or towards the South partly by a passage and partly by the property of Ibrahim Allibhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Company Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAZI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Company attorneys for Messrs. Bendealli Bhojabhai, Karmalli Bhojabhai and Fazulbhoy Bhojabhai Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Sharif Ahmed Fazludin Chorgay and under the Indenture of Transfer of morigage and further charge dated the 30th day of August 1922 and made between S. Abdul Rahim Khudabux of the first part, Sharif Ahmed Fazludin Chorgay of the 2nd part and the above named Mortgagees of the 3rd part, Messrs. BENNETT AND COMPANY will on Friday, the 21st instant sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Kazi Street without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 98 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registred in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 829-830 New No. 7591 Old Survey No. 2 1752 and New Survey Nos. 1119 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6100 and Street Nos. 25-27 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2607 of the Bhuleshwar Division and bounded on the East by the Sweepers passage on the West by the said Kazi Street, on the North by the property of Sulleman Jaffer, and on the South by the property of Hassanbhai Essoon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Company, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DON TAD CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Company, attorneys for Messrs. Bundeali Bhojabhai, Karmalli Bhojabhai and Fazalbhai Bhojabhai the Mortgagees on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Datoobhai Jetha, Essa Thawar and under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 5th day of October 1923 made between Datoobhai Jetha Essa Thawar of the one part and the above named Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT & COMPANY, will on TUESDAY, the 25th instant sell, by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel or Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuges tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 3rd Don Tad Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasuring 291-37 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Abdullabhai Lalji, on or towards the West by the property of Jafferbhai Hirjibhai, on or towards the North by the property of Alli Mahomed Abba, and on or towards the South by the 3rd Don Tad Street and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1314-1315, 1319-1329 New No. 7072 and 7076 Old Survey Nos. 364-367-366 and New Survey Nos. 2947 1/2946 and Cadastral Survey No. 1068 under Mandvi Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward No. 2073 and Street Nos. 4-6.

For further particulars and conditions of sales apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Company, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SANKLI STREET BYCULLA OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will by order of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya attorneys for the Mortgagee Vullabhdas Jiwandas Goragandhy and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Murlidhar Premsukh for self and the Administrator of the Estate of Latchminbai wife of Premchand Uderam and his surety Premsukh Uderam and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 10th April, 1922, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of November 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 185 square yards or thereabouts forming part of a large piece or parcel of land together with all messuage tenements or building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sankli Street known as plot No. 11A without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 29, 95-96 49, 172, 281 and 191 New No. 13-31, 3602, C/13710, 13552, 13688 and 13803 Old Survey No. 283, 284 and 295 and New Survey No. 1 2 3/3549, 1B/3587; 3F and 4C/3550 and part of 3589 or some of them and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 392 (1) Street No. 108 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East partly by the Plot No. 11B and partly by the property of a memon on or towards the West by the proposed passage on or towards the North by Plot No. 11B and on or towards the South by the said Sankli Street.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground containing by admeasurement 560 square yards or thereabouts forming part of a large piece or parcel of land together with all messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate lying and being at Sankli Street known as Plot No. 11B without the Fort of Bombay in the registered sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of Collector of land revenue along with other land under Old No. 29, 95, 96, 49 172, 281 and 191 New No. 13531 13602 C/13710, 13352 13688 and Old Survey No. 283, 284 and 294 and 295 and New Survey No. 1-2-3 3549, 1B 3587, 3F and 4C/3550 and part of 3589 or some of them and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3921 (2) and Street No. 108A and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the West by the proposed passage on or towards the North by Plot No. 10 and on or towards the South partly by Plot No. 11A and partly by the property of a memon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya attorneys for the Mortgagee at their offices 143 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the under signed.

Special attention of investors in properties is drawn to this sale as the rent realized out of this property is about Rs. 825 per month.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction Madan Theatres Ltd.

EVERY EVENING AT 9-30.

(To-Night's performance in the presence of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson)

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME ON SATURDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

ONE SPECIAL MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT AT 5-30.

E. J. CARROLL presents

THE NOTED COMEDIAN

SIR HARRY LAUDER

Read what one of your critics wrote—"A critical assembly waited in breathless expectation and amid cheering and tumultuous applause Lauder made his appearance. In less than a minute the whole house shook with laughter. It was wonderful. The magnetism of a great personality had crossed the footlights. In what followed he showed himself to be a wizard of his art. We are afraid Lauder's are born and not made."

"Advocate of India" 3-11-12

LAUDER IS SUPPORTED

By a full Company of

INTERNATIONAL STAR ARTISTS.

BOX PLANS AT ROSES.

Prices Rs. 10. and Rs. 8 can be booked at Rose's.

Rs. 5-12; Rs. 3-6 & Rs. 2-4 at the Theatre.

After 9-15 p. m. Gallery Prices will be Re. 1/2.

ALL PRICES INCLUDING TAX.

THE EXCELSIOR

CINEMA AT 6-30 p. m.

"THE PRINCESS OF NEW YORK"

with DAVID POWELL.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"WHERE THE PAVEMENT ENDS"

with ALICE TERRY.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"THE DAREDEVIL"

with TOM MIX.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents this WEEK

Majestic's Super Production

SHAH JAHAN

Saturday, Sunday and Holiday begins at 3 p. m.

Week days begins at 5 p. m.

Usual Popular Rates.

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 2515Z.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE [illegible] ETC. AT TOUR CAMA MARAZBAN ABAD ROAD ANDHERI, ON SATURDAY AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Under instructions from Executors of Late Dr. ARDASEER P. CAMA, Messrs. MISTRY & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th day of November, 1924 at (2-30) p.m. (S.T.) at the above address, the following household furniture, such as Dining table chairs cushioned sofas and chairs, writing table, book case, wooden double and single beds, clothes and gown presses, washing table, copper and aluminium utensils, oil lamps glass and crockery ware etc.

Property on view and Catalogues will be published.

MISTRY AND CO.,

Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 AND 10.

THE CRADLE OF THE WORLD

Parts one and two

Remarkable pictures of a great 5000 miles our through the wild tracts of Central Africa. Thrilling adventures with Jungle animals and strange people of an untamed land. A film which will stir you by its tremendous daring and danger.

RUTH ROLAND

IN

RUTH OF THE RANGE

Episodes five and six

THE TEMPLE DUNGEON

AND

THE PITFALL

Ruth struggles on towards her goal. Her enemies determined to outwit her, trap her a every point, but she in turn defeats them counting her life for nothing. The adventure in the Temple of Sacred Fire is the most thrilling ever seen. Death seems certain—Can she be saved?

PATHE GAZETTE

FINGER PRINTS

(Parrott Comedy).

Prices; Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, As. 8 and As. 4 including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a. m. and 1 p.m. AND 5 p. m. AND 11 p. m.

Last TWO Days

The Historic Masterpiece

'THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS'

as described in 'CHILDE HAROLD'

by

LORD BYRON

"I Stood in Venice on the "Bridge of Sighs"

A palace and a prison on each haud:

I saw from out the wave her structures rise

As from the stroke of the enchanter's wand:

'THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS'

A Convincing Historical Drama of

LOVE—HATE—ROMANCE—& REVENGE

mounted with rare Artistic Beauty and Skill

in

SETTINGS OF VENETIAN SPLENDOUR

'THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS'

featuring

SANSONIA

The Strongest Man in the world

and

Supported by a Select Cast of Celebrated Artists.

3 Shows daily 6-30, 8-15 & 10.

POPULAR PRICES.

Rs. 1-8, Re. 1/- As. 12, 9, 6 & 3.

A FIRST CLASS ORCHESTRA.

Bombay's New Palatial Picture-House

CINE MADELEINE

Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

To-Night 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

Madan's first Egyptian picture ever produced of Love & Thrills

MISSUR RANI.

NEXT SATURDAY 8th NOVEMBER 24

A Smashing serial of Love & Adventure

"THE FIGHTING SKIPPER"

Starring

PEGGY O'DAY (Heroine).

JACK PERRIN (Hero).

FRANCIS FORD (Blackguard).

Do-not forget to come.

Reserve your seats from to-day.

CAUSE LIST.

(Thursday, November 6.)

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR LALUBHOY SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SHORT CAUSES.

461-24—Little and Co, Gordhandas Vallabhdas v Harilal Purshotam, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2334-24—Crawford B and Co, Theseus Beltic Shah Gilani, Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy Madhowji and Co.

1756—24—Thatte and Co, Aishaba iwdow and others, Mustafa Miya Suleman, Tyabji D and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

684-24—Mulji T and Co, Karamchand Jugjiwan, Manilal Umersey and Co, Patell and E. Mohili S and G.

3958-23—Vachha and Co, Jasraj Fumaji v Abdul Rehman Ibrahim and others, Sukhtanker and G.

5039-23—Shamrao M and H, Chunilal Chaganlal v Popatlal Girdhar, Kanga and Co.

4197-23—Dayalji and Co, Kaikhsru Shapurji Amrolia v Kantaprasad Bijai, Javery and Co.

772-24—Kanga and Co, Harmukhrai Ramnarayen v Girdharilal Balabux, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4358-23—Mulla and M, Macherla Ramana Shivachedambardi v Kaparti Narayen Mulji Th and Co.

265-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mabel Panton widow v The Administrator-Gener and others, Little and Co.

1815-24—Ramanlal and H, Govindji Dayabhai Pragji Govindji and others, Dabholker and J. Khandwalla and Ch. Dayalji and Co, Vrajlal and Co.

818-24—Kanga and Co, Premsukhdas Gordhandas v Shivdat Neki and another Tyabji D and Co.

698-24—Dalias and Co, Haridas Purshotam Nihalchand Raichand and another Bhaishanker K and G.

1184-24—Wadia G and Co, Gulam Mohomed Suleman v Tar Mahomed Haji Ali v Mahomed and another, Dikshit M and Co.

3405-23—Bhaishanker K and G The Official Assignee of Bombay, Charands Ukheda and anr, Malvi M and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR AMBERSON MARTEN

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

251-22—Mehta L and Co, Vallabhdas K Master, Mahomedali Valibhay and another, Payne nd Co.

256-22—Payne and Co, The Coorla Spng. and Wg. Co., Ltd, Thakar Vallabhdas Kallianji, Mehta L and Co.

2001-22—Manubhai nd Co., Umedram Girdharlal Diwan and others, Purshotam Ratansey, Jamsedji E and D.

5209-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Lakhmichand Khetsy Jagjiwan Ujamsi, Kanga and Co.

4150-21—Ardeshir H D and Co., Ebrahim Currim Nanji, The National Bank of India Ltd, Little and Co.

4053-21—Captain and V, The Holland Bombay Trading Co, Ltd. v M C Dawell and Co., Ltd. Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

3502-22—Mulla and M, Jhamatmal Kimatrai and Co, Devoomal Hemraj and another, Kanga nd Co.

1908-24—Raghvaya N and Co, Gangadas Jamnadas Dalal, Machhi Mitha Ratna and anr, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

2523-24—Kanga and Co, Lakhmidas Bhimji Rowji v Chimanlal Vadilal, Merwanji K and Co.

2256-24—Raghavaya N and Co, Sha Manilal Maganlal Tilia v Sha Chatur Kehavji and anr.

4404-23—M B Chothia and Co, Divanchand Govindram v Gordhandas Goculdas Chaudhary, Mulji T and Co.

381-24—Judah and S, Shah Rajhar Obhaya v Velji Nensy and others, Pandia and Co., Paralker and Co.

3455-23—Kanga and Co, Tirathdas Lunidram v Abdul Tyab Kassamji and others, Judah and S.

4058-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, Matubhai Manecklal Shah and others, Amin and D, Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

3409-22—Smetham B and L, R M Jassawalla and Co. v Tyabally Alibhai, Motichand and D.

9411-22—J P Wallace and Co, The Porcupine Foundry Co. Ltd. v. The Cutch Steam Navigation Co Ld, Malvi M R and Co.

3454-22—Merwanji K and Co, Shrinivas Balmukhand v Shivlal Ramprasad, Captain and V.

401-20—Shamrao M and H, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Vasudeo Govind Gadgil, Manilal and K.

3455-22—Motichand and D, Mansey Lakhamsey v Gangji Talaksey and anr, Madhowji and Co.

3474-22—Little and Co, Peter Harrower and Co v M M Kopti and Co, Rustomji and G.

3486-22—Dubash and Co, Dorabji Burjorji Masani v Ardeshir Burjorji Masani, Vachha and Co, Dubash and Co.

3504-22—N C Dalal and Co, Narotamdas Ranchodji and anr v Kanji Ranchodji and anr, Amarchand and M.

3323-22—Daphtary F and D, Joseph Francis Raphael D'Almeida and others, v Rajaram Tukaram, Amin and D.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

2167-24—Surveyor and Co, Kapoorbai widow, Luxmibai widow.

2173-24—Mantri and Co, Abdul Tyeb Miyaji and others, Sulemanji Somji and others.

2413-24—Matubhai J and M, Shri Krishna, Priya Vahuji Maharaj widow, Vaidyaraj Harishanker Ludharam and another, N C Dalal and Co.

2603-24—Mehta L and Co, Gulamhusein A Muraji, Alimahomed Jaffer Meghji.

2563-24—Payne and Co, Dostmahomed Peer Mahomed and others, Yeshwant Deoroo Deshmukh, Mehta L and Co.

2570-24—Motichand and D, Mohanlal Hemchand, Faredun K Dadachanji, Dharamsey D and Co.

3512-23—N C Dalal and Co, Hiralal Maganlal Javery, Darji Moti Tricum and others Thakoredas and D.

1644-24—Mantri and Co, Abdulabhai Kallerbhai Nimakwalla, Alli Mahomed Nathalal and Co and others, Mulla and M.

4021-23—Dabholker and J, Lakmidas Purshotam Bhatt, Panachand Ma[illegible]nand avery, Dastur and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct. 531/6045-21—Manchershaw and N, Vassonji Liladhar and others, Tar Mahomed Haji Adamji and another M B Chothia, Raghvaya N and Co.

S C. Ct. 530/6044-21—Do. Do. Do. Do.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

2010-18—Ferreira and V, Felia Pascal S Albuquerkue, John A Sequira, In person.

3242-21—Khanderao L and M, Sushilabai widow and another, v Gopal Pandurang Bhandare and others, Mehta L and Co., Rustomji and G.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

600-24—Kanga and Co, Popatlal Amarchand v Ruttonshaw and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2688-23—Mulla and M, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd and anr v Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Dabholker nd J.

2190-24—Madhowji and Co., Sardar Suleman Cassum Haji Mehta v Tribhowandas Tapidas Shah, Karubhai and S.

4145-23—Edgelow G W and Co., Haji Abdulla Janoo and Co, Hemraj Meghji, Chubb and Co.

1552-24—Little and Co, W B Brady and Co. Ltd v The Argodaya Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd Thakordas and D

866-24—Shroff and L, Kaibhushroo Hormusji and Co, v C A Gaya and Co. Daphtary F and D.

1795-24—Mehta L and Co, Devram Akhai v C Dwarkadas and another, Wadia G and Co.

1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and others v Ramanlal Jamnadas and another, Pathare and Co., Khandwalla and C.

2348-24—N C Dalal and Co, Mahomed Husein Dehdasti v Haji Syed Abdul Kasam Yezdi, Edgelow G W and Co.

2743-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Sayed Abdul K Yezdi v Hamad Alialkazi, Matubhai J and M.

ADMIRALTY SUIT.

2-24—Daphtary F and D, Harry Dore Warder v The S S "Oruro", Chitnis K and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

268-24—Divekar and B, Gopal Kala, v Babul Raghowji and Sons and another, Tharoredas and D, Mulji Th and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2172-23—N C Dalal and Co, Ratilal Mancharam Velmi v Yaya Bros.

2656-24—Rustomji and G, Manilal Chaganlal Shah and another v The South Indian Club and others, Dallas and C.

1362-24—Pathare and Co, Chandulal Keshavlal Parekh, Umersi Nagsey, Matubhai J and M.

2915-24—Payne and Co, Narayen Ramba, Haji Mahomed Rahimtulla and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3108-24—Mulla and M, Ganny Mowlanx, Purshotam Cooverji, Pandia and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

SHORT CAUSES.

3030-24—Crawford B and Co, Gorio Ltd, K, Rustomji, Malvi M R and Co.

1328-24—Motichand and D, Kalyanji Khushal Narotamdas Shamji, Crawford B and Co.

4040-23—N C Dalal and Co, Jivraj Dossabhoy Naserwanji Byramji Motiwalla, Mulla and M.

3129-24—Captain and V, Allimahomed Jafferbhai Dattoo, Seth Ganesh Cassambhai Jacob, and others, Captain and V, Malvi M R and Co.

3193-24—Smetham B and L, Abdul Hussein Mutvali, S, Abdul Karim, Manoher and Co.

3194-24—Kanga and Co, Mulchand Hasanand and Co, Messrs Gani Haji Ahmed, Ramanlal and H

2373-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Aidan Bullidan, Ambalal Narsidas, Kanga and C

2793-21—N C Dalal and Co, B N Lang, Bhugwan Ahmed and others.

3197-24—Little and Co, Biddulph Ramlinges and Co, Ltd, Hate and Co, Manibhai and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1203-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand, Shersing Raghubirsing, Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4519-22—Vachha and Co, Abdul Gafoor Haji Hamed, Mahomed Haji Hamed and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

4762-22—Daphtary F and D Damodar Virjibhukhandas, Laldas Mungalal and others Dharamsi D and Co.o

4763-22—Daphtary F and D, Rai Bahadur Kesrising Chandmal Madanlal Gopal, Kapadia and Co.

4771-22—Craigie B and C, Navnitlal Maneklal Rai Bahadur K, Kashlimal and anr Malvi M R and Co.

4774-24—Judah and S, Sarab Aaron Reuben, Pazarkar, Reuben Aaron Peyarkari and others, Forbes and Co, Judah and S.

4777-22—Dharamsi D and Co, Chotalal Jethalal v Mohanlal Ranchoddas and anr, Amin and D.

4793-22—Madhowji and Co, Saroopchand Pritheraj v Tullockchand Shapurji, Vachha and Co.

4807-22—N C Dalal and Co, Jankilal Gangebux v Chaturbhooj Brijlal, Captain and V.

4808-23—Payne and Co, The National Trading Society v Magniram Damnal and anr, Purnanand C and J, Amarchand and M.

4812-22—Pandia and Co, Bai Suntoke widow v Salemahomed Dharamsey and Co, Matubhai J and M.

4821-22—Shah and Ch, Karamchend Vadhoochand v Titockchand Mannaji, Mulia and M.

4828-22—Dubash and Co, Ramgopal Madhavprasad v Gulabrai Madanlal and anr, Vachha and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

826-24—Payne and Co, Framroz, Edulji Dinshaw, Tricumdas Karsondas and anr Kanga and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

4874-23—Rustomji and Joseph Antony Gonsalves and another, Haji Esmail Umer, Dallas and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2239-24—Crawford B and Co. The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd (in liquidation) v Vithaldas Thakoredas, Kanga and Co.

2657-24—Rele and Co, Nitisen Dwarkadas v Sheralj Khan Mukhtar Khan Gubdar, Vachha and Co.

1959-24—Merwanji K and Co, Societa Anonima Pilaturn Doe Cas Canseta Joint Stock Co, and anr, Mulchand Ramchand and Co, Dastur and Co.

2522-24—Chitnis K and M, Burjorji Dinshah Dordi v Jamsetji Cowasji Kotwal.

2341-24—Mulji Th, and Co, N H Moos v Dharsey Lakhmidas, Mehta L and Co

2434-24—Amin and D, Jesinghbhai Devidas v. Radhakison Ramdhan, Kanga and Co, Manubhai and Co.

3094-24—N D Dalal and Co, Chunilal Gangaram v Vallabhdas Ranchordas, Chitnis K and M.

749-24—Rele and Co, Dana Fatta and Co, Gordhandas Waghji, Chubb and Co.

2411-24—Rananlal and H, Govindji Dayabhai, Dadabhoy Hormusji Mistri and another, Wadia G and Co, Vachha and Co.

2482-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Rustomji Sorabji Umrigar v Kaikhasru Hormusji Plumber, Shroff and Z.

2774-24—Mulla and M, Dinshaw Dhanjishaw Patel and ors v Vallabhdas Naranji, Dikshit M and Co.

1604-24—Wadia G and Co. The Tata Power Co, Ltd. vs R L Baylis, Dikshit M and Co.

3212-24—Chitnis K and M, Bastain Marian Fernandes, vs Nowroji Sorabji Shethna and another, Rele and Co Mantri and Co.

2315-24—Tyabji D and Co, Chaturbhuj Gancoram, Luchminarayen Jaboram, Mehta L and Co.

2944-24—N C Dalal and Co, Cooverji Jivandas, Sakharam Madhappa Phatak, Chitnis K and M.

2959-24—G B Pandya, Messrs Hasanali, Kamrudin, Tayaballi Mulla Narmudin and others, Peralkar and R.

3115-24—Dallas and Co, Haji Janmahomed Huaji Jusah and Co, Manorlal and Co and anr, Mahavji and Co.



New Records

for November

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MARIA JERITZA (Soprano)

DB 355 { Divinites du Styx—"Alceste" . . . . Gluck / Suicidio!—"La Gioconda" . . . . Ponchielli

DMITRI SMIRNOFF (Tenor)

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DA 441 { (a) Moment Musical . . . Schubert-Kreisler / (b) Minute Caprice . . . Rode-Thibaud ; (a) Tambourin . . . Rameau-Kreisler / (b) Salterelle . . . Wieniawski-Thibaud

MICHELE FLETA (Tenor)

DA 446 { La Donna e mobile—"Rigoletto" . . . Verdi / E lucevan le stelle—"Tosca" . . . Puccini

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ARTHUR DE GREEF (Pianoforte)

D 801 Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 12, Parts 1 and 2 . . Liszt

ROYAL ALBERT HALL ORCHESTRA

D 870 { Two Dances "The Conqueror" . . . Edward German / (a) Entrance and dance of the children (b) Satyr Dance "Henry VIII" Suite, Prelude to Act III . Edward German

"PETROUCHKA" Ballet Music . . . . Stravinsky

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UNA BOURNE (Pianoforte)

B 1844 { "Summerland" Suite . . . . Cyril Scott / (a) A song from the East (b) Fairy Folk / June—Barcarolle from "The Months" . . Tchaikovsky

The above records are selected from the November List, a copy of which can be obtained from any authorised dealer, or direct from

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PASSING SHOW IN COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Theo. H. Price writes as follows in "Comerce and Finance" (Oct. 1):—However we may deplore the government crop reports and their frequency it would not be fair to attribute the gyrations of last week's cotton market entirely to the estimate published on the 23rd. That guess differed from its predecessor of September 8th by less than 200,000 bales and the deterioration shown was entirely normal for this season of the year. But almost immediately after the figures were announced prices advanced two cents a pound and after a natural reaction a further advance of another two cents was recorded.

This is a total of $20 a bale. It means an addition of more than $240,000,000 to the value of this year's cotton crop as now estimated by the "experts" at Washington. This is a large sum and that a substantial portion of it will accrue to those who have bought the cotton already sold rather than to the farmers who raised it is a sad fact. For it the U. S. Department of Agriculture will have to answer as best it can, for it is fundamentally due to its guess at the acreage.

This guess made the area planted the largest on record and has provided those who were bearishly inclined with a basis for extravagant crop ideas, the realization of which is now admittedly doubtful. This is the explanation of last week's advance, but no one is really interested in an explanation of what has happened. It is the future, not the past, with which everyone is concerned in cotton. That future is always hard to discern, but it is particularly inscrutable just now.

But there are one or two facts that bear on it that are worth considering. The first is that fluctuations of four or five cents a pound in a week make the cotton business in all its phases difficult and dangerous. They tend to induce hand-to-mouth buying and reduce distribution to the lowest possible minium.

The other fact is that the futures markets everywhere are daily becoming narrower because there are but few who are able or willing to face the risks involved or supply the margins demanded.

Those who are in the habit of using futures as a hedge are also confused by the recurrence of a premium on the near positions, and in nearly all its aspects the present market has become unusually difficult to read.

The result of all this is that the supply of contracts is very much reduced and if still smaller crop estimates should become generally current we may see wild markets in which trading will be exceedingly hazardous.

But a discussion of the possibilities or the probabilities is a waste of time. In another two weeks we will have another government estimate that may put the market up or down another four cents a pound.

Even the December estimate will not end the agony, for after it come a number of ginning reports and when they cease to be influential it will be about time for an estimate of next season's acreage or perhaps an "intention to plant" report.

Under the circumstances the best advice that can be offered is to avoid being either long or short. Eschew speculation, hedge purchases or sales instantly and be content to wait until the common sense of all concerned has compelled the government to abandon its paralyzing reports.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED,

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 4th Novmber, 1924.

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 31st October to 3rd November, 1924 ..	3405	10545	—7140
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 3rd November 1924..	54242	79297	—25055
Shipments for the bi-week from 31st October to 3rd November, 1924.			
United Kingdom ..	..	..	..
Continent ..	4879	26741	—21862
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	4703	469	+4234
Total ..	9582	27210	+17628
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 Europe to27th October 1924			
United Kingdom	1486	32979	—31493
Continent ..	24916	122357	—97441
China	3100	12405	—9305
Japan	104957	83322	+20735
Coast Ports ..	4652	3147	+1505
Total ..	138211	254210	—115999
Afloat in harbour, Europe	1180	12234	—11054
China, Japan & Coast Ports	1901	6135	—4234

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M 218

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 15/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6 1/4
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 1/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 632
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 692
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 682

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 113
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 108

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 163

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 229½

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 158

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 295

CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol 4.53-15/16
London—Paris Frcs. 86.63
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.40
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.30
London—Rome Lires 104.00

TONE OF EXCHANGE—Quiet market.

Exchange market closed easy with sellers at 1s. 5-29/32d.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

DISCOUNTS.

Three months 3-15/16 per cent.
Six months 4-5/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 2 per cent Nominal.
One month 2 per cent. nominal.
Three months 3½ per cent. nominal.
Six months 5 per cent.
Tone of money market—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Ready and Forward.

Bank's selling T. T. Ready 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T. T. Ready 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling T. T. Decr. 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying T. T. Decr. 1/6 1/32
Bank's selling T. T. Jan. 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying T. T. Jan. 1/6 1/16
Bank's selling T. T. Feb. 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T. T. Feb. 1/6
Bank's selling T. T. March 1/5 13/16
Bank's buying T. T. March 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling T. T. April 1/5 23/32
Bank's buying T. T. April 1/5 13/16

London, Nov. 4.

Tole Transfers 1/6 quiet
Bar Gold £4/11/1—quiet
Bar Silver Spot. 34 1/2—steady

DEFERRED TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

London, Nov. 4.

On Calcutta Rs. 20.00.000 at 1/5.977.
On Bombay Rs. 2,00.000 at 1/5.969.
Tenders for deferred telegraphic transfers at 1/5.31 and above that rate in full.
Total sales amounted to Rs. 22.00.000.
The highest tender for bills was at 1/5.30, for deferred telegraphic transfers at 1/6 and for immediates at 1/5.30.

London, Nov. 4.

Rentes 3 per cent 48
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 1/2.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 1/2.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China stopped selling. Continent bought small quantity. Market closed steady.
Interest day to day loans 3.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1925.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm 17.03.
Christiania 31.53.
Amsterdam mutilated.
Switzerland mutilated.
Belgium yesterdays 94.23.
Prague 152.25.

London, Nov. 4.

Exchange on London in Paris 86.70.
Exchange on London in Germany 19.000.070 m.

New York, Nov. 4.

Demand Bills closed.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 5.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s ..	1/6 7/32
Fes Demand	632
American Dollars	295
Hongkong Dollars	163
Shanghai	229 1/2
Japan	112 3/4
Singapore	158

Market Steady.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 4.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 3/4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4.

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 14/9/6
,, forwaord. Rs. 14/9/6
Bar gold ready, Rs. 22/13/3
Bar gold forward, Rs. 22/13/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 22/14/6

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 65/14
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 84/8
5 per cent War Loan 93/2
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/6
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/6
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/12
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/12
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/13
6 per cent. Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/6
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/6
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1925 Rs. 106/10
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/8
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 95
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/8

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 1/2.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 3/8.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 plus 1/16.
Conversion Loan £79 11/16 plus 1/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £103 plus 1/4.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £115 plus 1 1/2.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 58 5/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 nominal.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 1/2 plus 3/4.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58 1/2 plus 3/4.

SHARES.

Market closed steady.
The following are the closing rates.

BANKS.

Imperial 1445, India 74, Central Bank 22 and Eastern Bank 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 420, Apollo 18, Bombay Cotton 535, Bombay Dyeing 817/8, Bradbury 550 Century 382/8, Central India 510, Colaba Land 155, Coorla 180, Crescent 245, Currim 410, Dawn 650, Edw. Sassoon 175, Elphinstone 53, Fazulbhoy 850, Finlay 770, F. Petit 950, Globe 65, Gokak 102/8, Ind-Bleaching 217/8, Ind-Mohwa 411/4 Jamshed Mfg. 140, Kastoorchand 160, Khatao 187/8xd, Kohinoor 1250, Luxmi Cotton 1550, Madhowji 331/4, Mathuradas 240 M. Petit 2700, Meyer Sassoon 120, New Great 386/4, New City 320 Pabani 352/8, Pearls 556/4, Phoenix 516/4, Simplex 247/8, Swan 1012/8, Swadeshi 597/8, Tata Mill 185 and Vishnu Cotton 1625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 172/8 B. Burma 297/8, B. Burma N. I. 65, Bt-Burma Pet. 5/9, Bombay Tramway 88/2, Bombay Steam 65, Bundi Cement 9/6, Katni Ord. 60, Katni Defd. 170, New India Insur 13/6, Tata Iron Ord. 8/4, Tata Iron Defd. 35, Tata Hydro 692/8, and Scindia Steam 7/11.

London, Nov. 4.

Hongkong Bank £186.
Chartered Bank £20 1/8
National Bank £44 1/2.
P. & O. Bank £10 3/4.
Eastern Bank £5 3/4.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS AND TRANSFERS.

London, Nov. 4.

Tenders were received to-day at the Bank of England for one crore of rupees of India Council transfers.

No allotments were made for bills and immediate telegraphic transfers.

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 4.

Para Up River Fine Spot Dec/Jan 17 3/4.
Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot November 18 1/8.
Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 5.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	0	15	0
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1	0	6
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	14	3
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	14	6
David	..No. 10 1/2	0	14	0
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	13	9
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	14	0
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0	14	0
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	12	0
Light-house ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	11	9
Japan	..No. 40—1	1	8	0
,, ...	..No. 42—2	1	10	6
,, ...	..No 30	1	1	9
,, ...	..No 32	1	5	9

Bar silver ready, Rs. 77/—
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 77/2
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 77/8

London, Nov. 4.

Bar gold ready, s. 91-1
Silver ready, d. 34-8
Silver forward, d. 34-8
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull India sold. China bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, November 4.

Ready:—22-13-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	At 6 p.m
Kartak	22-13-0	22-15-0	22-13-6
Magsar	22-14-9	23-0-3	22-14-9

Teji Mandi.
Kartak 0—3—0
Magsar 0—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, November 5.

Ready:—77-1-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	76-9-0	77-3-0	77-1-0
Magsar	76-15-0	77-9-0	77-7-0

Teji Mandi.
Kartak 0—12—0
Magsar 1—15—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 5.

The New York market was closed yesterday. Liverpool has been reported 16 to 18 points higher. The market advanced on some buying.

As regards the American market we adhere to our opinion that lower prices are quite likely in view of the fact that crop estimates at present are being increased and a possible outturn of approximately 13 million bales is to be looked for. Unless there is material improvement in trade, the demand is hardly likely to be sufficient to maintain prices at their present level.

As regards our market, as the total Indian crop is now generally estimated at about 6¾ million bales we look for easier markets here as well when the weight of cotton makes its influence felt.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning unchanged at Rs. 455 for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and a well-known Indore Operator were moderate sellers and the market declined to Rs. 453½. Around this level one Japanese House and Bazar operators bought and the market recovered to Rs. 455 which rate ruled at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 455† and advancing to Rs. 458 on buying by Offices and a Japan House closed steady at Rs. 457½ at 6-30 p.m. Fine Oomra Dec./Jan. opened at Rs. 437 and declined to Rs. 435 on selling by Commission Houses, but again improved to Rs. 436½ on general buying. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 429 and eased to Rs. 427, the rate at 4 p.m. being quoted Rs. 428½. F.G. Bengal Dec/Jan. was nominally quoted Rs. 388.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was nominal.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS, at 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, Novemberr 5.

Fully Good Broach April/May ..	457 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan. ..	390
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	439 1/2
,, March	431 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Novembrr, 5.

	Fine.	Fully Good.
M. G. Bengal	495	470

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, November 5.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	456
,, ,, Bengal	Dec./January ..	389
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan. ..	437
,, ,,	March ..	430

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

New York Market 4th Nov. 1924, was closed.

New York Spot 3rd Nov. 23.75 plus 15; New Orleans 23.00 plus 15.

Liverpool Market, 4th Nov. 1924.

Previous Close, Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.85 Jan.	13.02+17	13.01+19	13.03	+18
12.92 Mar.	13.09+17	13.11+19	13.10	+18
12.95 May.			13.12	+17
12.86 July.			13.02	+16
Egyptian				
23.25 Nov.			23.15	—10
21.35 Jan.			21.25	—10

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) No precipitation. Generally fair, cool nights. Forecast:—Entire belt generally fair.

New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 250.000.

(2) Better tone in our market. Less for sale.

American cross rate 4.54.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uulands G O C. Liverpool—

January	13.03 pplus	.18
March	13.10 ,,	18
May	13.12 plus	.17
July	13.02 plus	.16

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5000 Bales.
,, ,, Sales on Spec and for Exp 200 Bales
,, ,, Sales of East Indian 10 Bales
Mid American Spot Universal standard 13.35 quiet
Egyptiann F G F Sakellaridis 25.55
New York and New Orleans Markets were closed today
Manchester Market—Market was firm with a fair cloth inquiry
Yarns—There was encouraging turn over and more business

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

Future Delivery Prices:—

January	13.01 plus	.16
March	13.07 ,,	.15
May	13.10 ,,	.15
September	12.70 ,,	.18
October	12.49 ,,	.17
EGYPTIANS.		
January	21.38 ,,	.03
March	20.35	
May	19.80	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

November	13.07 plus	.20
December	13.02 ,,	.19
January	13.03 ,,	.18
February	13.04 ,,	.17
March	13.10 ,,	.18
April	13.00 ,,	.16
May	13.12 ,,	.17
June	13.07 ,,	.17
July	13.02 ,,	.16
August	12.84 ,,	.16
September	12.66 ,,	.14
October	12.46 ,,	.14
November	12.33 ,,	.13

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

M G Bengal—	
"Good"	11.40
"Fully Good"	11.80
"Fine"	12.20
No 1 Oomra—	
"Good"	11.45
"Fully Good"	11.95
"Fine"	12.45
M G Broach—	
"Good"	11.70
"Fully Good"	12.10
"Fine"	12.50
M G Scinde—	
"Good"	11.40
"Fully Good"	11.70
"Fine"	12.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

November	23.15	—.10
December	21.95	
January	21.25	—.10
February	20.70	—.75
March	20.20	—.15
April	19.90	—.15
May	19.65	—.15
June	19.35	—.25
July	19.10	—.30
August	18.90	—.30
September	18.70	—.30
October	18.60	—.30
November	18.10	—.30

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Nov. 4.

Futures at New York—Closed

METALS.

London, Nov. 4.

English best Selected Copper £66 3/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B £64.
Copper Braziers 67 1/4.
Yellow Metal 7 7/8.
Hard Spelter 28 1/2.
Corrugated Sheets £17 1/2
Tin Block £257 3/4.

BRASS.

Bombay, November 5.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	58	0	0
Do.	1	60	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	60	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	60	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	58	0	0
Do.	2	58	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, November 5.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German ..	3/4	64	0	0
Copper	1	64	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	64	0	0
Copper American ..	1 1/2	65	4	0
Copper	1 3/4	65	4	0
Copper	2	65	4	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint ..		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars ..		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 ..		56	8	0
,, ,, to 1		57	0	0
,, ,, 1 1/4 to 1 ½, 1 3/4 to 2		57	0	0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		64	4	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4 ..		65	4	0

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 4.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Cargo Jan/Feb paid and buyers 59.
Rozario Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs Cargo Jan/Feb value 60/6.
Tone:—Argentine Wheat was dull and easy
Australian Jan/Feb buyers steady 62.
Choice White Karachi Nov/Dec buyers 60.
Soft Red Karachi Oct/Nov value 59.

RAPESEED.

London, Nov. 4.

Ferozepore Real Bold sellers for Nov/Dec shipment £24 1/8.
Toria paid for October shipment to Hamburg £25 and sellers for Oct/Nov shipment £24 7/8.
Brown Cawnpore sellers for Oct/Nov shipment £23 3/8.
Business was done to-day Linseed La Plata Argentine for Oct/Nov shipment to Hull and also for Nov/Dec shipment to Hull at £21 7/8 and for Jan/Feb shipment at £21 1/2. In Rapeseed Toria for October shipment to Hamburg at £25. In Castorseed new crop for March/April shipment to Hull at £25 1/4. Castor Oil firsts at 74.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 4.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags sellers for Nov/Dec shipment £24 1/8.
Linseed Tone:—Market was very quiet and prices were easier.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Nov/Dec sellers 34/6.
Jan/April sellers 44/7 1/2.

London, Nov. 4.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed steadier but with a quiet trade at higher prices, sellers for Nov/Dec shipment at £21 7/8.
Cottonseed Bombay sellers for Oct./Nov. shipment £11.5/8.
Castorseed Bombay was inactive and easier and closed, sellers for Nov/Dec shipment at £29 and new crop for March/April shipment. Paid £25 1/4.

BARLEY.

London, Nov. 4.

Karachi Barley Nov/Dec sellers 35/6.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 4.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Nov/Dec nominal 21/9.
Jan/Mar sellers 21/9.
June/July sellers 19/9.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
Jan/March sellers 21/11.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
Jan/March sellers 21/11.
Tone:—Market closed dull and with no business.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Ready Prices have improved by 2 as per Cwt with good purchase enquiries. So also Transhipment rates. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 9500 bags, showing a satisfactory record of off-take.

Java Forward Prices are a Pence improved in yesterday's closing Price-levels Continental Beet Sugar Prices for Nov/Dec Shipment have seen a rise of 2d and Mauritius Crystal Sugar Forward Prices a rise of a Pence in yesterday's closing levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs 19/10 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 14/10 per cwt
Shipment, Sept Sh 21/9 per cwt F. B H
Shipment, Oct Sh 21/9 per cwt F B H
Shipment, Nov/Dec Sh 21/6 per cwt F B H
Shipment, Jan-Feb-March Sh 21/6 per cwt F B H

Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment, Nov/Dec Sh 20/3 per cwt F B H
B. R B Beet Sugar:—
Shipment, Nov/Dec Sh 20/10 per cwt F B H
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs 18/9 per cwt
Shipment, Oct-Nov-Dec Sh 20/4 per cwt F B H
Shipment, Janury Sh 20/5 per cwt F B H

WOOL SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

At the opening wool sales 22.070 bales were available. There was a good attendance of home continent and America. Orders for good values were at 5 per cent higher.

For other commercial see page 10.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, November,

	12 to 1 0/0.	1 to 2 0/0.	2 to 3 0/0.
Ahmedabad Advance ex-divi.	425	417-8	
Bombay Cotton	545	535	
Bombay Dyeing	807-8-510	12-8-18-12-817-8	
Century	376-4	82-8-83-12-382-8	
Nagpur ex-divi.	506-4-5-7-8	11-8-512-8	
Colaba	158-12-55	155	
Crescent	240	245	
Indore	405	11-4-410	
Kohinoor	1300	1250	
New Great	381-4-75	82-8-87-8-386-4	
Pearl ex-divi.	550	55-556-4	
Phœnix	520	516-4	
Bharucha	100	100	
Simplex	245-40-43-12	45-247-8	
Swan	1012-8	1012-8	
Swadesh ex-divi.	590-87-8	595	
Pabni	355	352-8	
Fazal	842-8-55	863-12	
Mathuradas	240	240	
Tata Mill	185	185	
Globe	67-8	65	
Mysore	115	115	
Madhavji	328-12-27-8-30	331-4	
Finlay	770	770	
Gokak	102-8	102-8	
Edward Sassoon	175	175	
Meyer Sassoon	120	120	
Alcock	172-8	172-8	
Bombay Burma Old ..	297-8	297-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram ex-divi.	88-2	88-2	
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	62-8	65	
Bundi Cement	9-6	9-6	
Central E. Mining	27	26-12	
Indian Cement	40	38-4	
Tata Steel Ordy.	8	8-4	
Tata Steel Defd.	34-6 35	36-4	

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Phadke's Art Exhibition, Rambay, C. P. Tank, 3 to 11 p.m.
Bandras protest against repression in Bengal, New Rangari's Chawl, Khar Road, Bahdra, 9 p.m.
2nd LL.B. Exam. Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 7.

S. S. "Naldera" with English Mails of Oct. 23, due at 6 a.m.
Phadke's Art Exhibition, Rambag, C. P. Tank, 3 to 11 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 8.

The s.s. Narkunda with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, November 9.

Miss Palamkote's Concert in aid of Concert Hall Fund, Town Hall, 5 p.m.

THE MAILS.

London, Nov. 4.

The Bombay mails of the 18th ultimo have been delivered here to-day.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC WELFARE ORGANISATION.

The annual Ball in aid of the B. C. W. O. will be held at the Town Hall on Friday the 14th, inst., at 9 p.m.

BOMBAY ANAVILS' MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Anavil Mandal a public meeting of the Anavils residing in Bombay and its suburbs will be held on next Sunday at 5-0 p.m. at the Zaverbai Hall of Vanita Visram, Sandhurst Road when Mr. D. N. Desai and others will speak on the next Anavil Conference.

MALABAR CATHOLICS' ASSOCIATION.

The next General meeting of the Malabar Catholics' Association will be held on Sunday (the 9th inst.) at 10 a.m. at St. Ignatius' Church Hall, Jacob Circle. All Catholics from Malabar and members especially are requested to attend.

G. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The first Council meeting of the New Year will be held on Sunday (9th inst.) at 2 p.m. (S. T.) in the Congress office.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Sir J. J. P. B. Institute Hall, Hornby Road, on Thursday (the 20th inst.) at 6-15 p.m.

ALL-INDIA NARMDEEYA CONFERENCE.

The fourth meeting of the All-India Narmdeeya Conference will be held at Dhar (C. I.) on the coming 27th December and the two following days. All those interested in the matter are requested to be present.

SOUTH INDIANS ACHARA SAMRAKSHANA SANGAM.

Under the auspices of the above Sangam a meeting will be held on the top floor terrace of the Shamji Ladha Building G.I.P. Matunga on Sunday (the 9th instant) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) when the objects of the above Sangam will be explained and additional members enlisted. South Indians are requested to be present.

"COMPARATIVE STUDY OF RELIGIONS AND ISLAM".

Under the auspices of theo Young Theists' Union Prof. A. M. Moulvie of the Dharwar College will deliver a public lecture on 'Comparative Study of Religions and Islam' in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) under the presidency of Mirza Ali Akbarkhan Bar-at-law.

BANDRA VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the above committee a public meeting of the citizens of Bandra will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) on the grounds of the New Rangari's Chawl, Khar Road, Bandra, to protest against the repressive policy of the Government in Benga' Messrs. V. J. Patel, J. K. Mehta, and G. B. Trivedi, will speak. Maulana Shaukat Ali has also been requested to address the meeting.

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations are invited for electing five delegates for the Indian National Congress at Belgaum to be held in December 1924. Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of this Congress Committee, should reach the Committee's office at No. 2, Rupee Road, near Parsi Statue, Byculla Bombay till 8 p.m. (S. T.) Saturday (the 15th inst). In case of contest poll will be taken on Sunday the 23rd November 1924, in the Committee's office between 2 and 8 p.m. (S. T.)

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

Health of Bombay during the week ending 1st November 1924:—

The total mortality 849 was 5 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 35.60. The mortality for the 44th week of 1923 was 657 and death-rate 28.00 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 was 856 and death-rate 40.05.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 2 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 280 as against 2 and 325 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 198 were among infants under one year of age: 18 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera caused 2 attacks and 1 death; Small-pox caused 1 attacks and 1 death; Plague was absent during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 402 as against 409 for the 44th week of 1923 and 438 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923).

A CHARITY SERMON.

There will be a "charity sermon" in aid of St. Vincent de Paul's Society (St. Anne's Conference, Byculla) at St. Anne's Church, Byculla, on Sunday, (9th inst.) The Revd. Dr. J. Dhur, S. J., D. D., Principal, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, will preach at the 7-30 Mass in the morning and the Most Revd. Dr. Alban Goodier, S. J., D. D., Archbishop of Bombay, will officiate and preach at the evening service at 6-30 o'clock. Collections of the day will go towards the support of the Poor of the said Conference. All are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY RADIO CLUB

BOMBAY, Nov 5

A programme of Dance Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Thursday) at 6-45 p m Call Sign 2 F V Wave length 387 metres

Arrangements have been made at the Club for dancing during the programme

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

MASONIC LODGE CASE.

SECRETARY AND HEAD CLERK CHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, J. F. Pennock and P. Anandrao were charged with criminal breach of trust as servants in respect of various sums of money totalling about Rs. 14.000 on eight different counts preferred against them by the District Grand Lodge of Freemasons, Bombay. Accused No. 1 was the Secretary of the Dist. Grand Lodge while accused No. was a clerk to accused No. 1.

Mr. Thanawalla, police prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution. Mr. Godinho along with Messrs. De Cruz and Jungalwalla appeared for the first accused, while the second accused was defended by Mr. Nariman.

Mr. Thanawalla in opening the case for the prosecution said that accused No. 2 was charged before the Third Presidency Magistrate with criminal breach of trust at the instance of the Dist. Grand Lodge, in respect of various sums of money. The accused was acquitted of all the charges by the learned Third Presidency Magistrate. In the course of his judgment, the learned Magistrate made certain remarks and on the strength of those it was considered worthwhile to institute the present case against both the accused. Mr. Thanawalla then dwelt upon the procedure obtained in the office of the Dist. Grand Lodge to make payments to the various creditors and to receive money and contributions from sister Lodges in the country. Mr. Thanawalla then showed how the accused were entrusted with the payment of creditors and how apparently the accused were alleged to have committed the frauds.

After recording the formal evidence of a number of witnesses from the mofussil, the case was adjourned

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

"ANONYMOUS-LETTER" WRITER CONVICTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Additional Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Mr. Dosabhai B. Kotwal of Messrs. D. Rose and Co. charged Purviz Cowasji Contractor with insult and defamation.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant, Mr. Kotwal, who resides with his wife in Bhimardiwala Building at Tardeo, received on four different auspicious occastons during the period extending from 23-3-1923 to 22-3-1924 four anonymous letters (Exhibits C, D, E and F) written in Gujerati and containing insulting and defamatory statements regarding the complainant and his wife. The complainant charged the accused as the author of the anonymous letter in question.

The accused pleaded not guilty and stated that there was enmity between himself and the complainant, as the accused had, claiming himself as the head-tenant, served notices to the complainant (Exhibits A, H, K) to vacate the rooms. He had also complained about the complainant before the landlord. The accused stated that the complainant had brought this false charge against him in order to harass him.

Mr. S. J. Shah, MA., a handwriting expert, was brought before the Court in order to examine and compare exhibits A, H, and K which, the accused admitted were written by him, with the other set of anonymous letters i.e., exhibits C, D, E, and F. Mr Shah came to the conclusion that both were written by one and the same person. He gave 14 reasons why he arrived at his conclusion that both the sets of letters were written by the accused.

The accused did not cross-examine the complainant.

His worship, summing up the case, remarked that as the accused called no witnesses, the Court had to depend upon the proofs of the handwriting expert, and on the evidence of the complainant and his wife as well as the circumstantial evidence. His Worship held that the complainant had become acquainted with the accused's handwriting in Gujerathi as he had previously received Exhibits A, H, and K which were undoubtedly written by the accused. His Worship further held that the complainant's charge against the accused, was strengthened by the findings of the handwriting expert, who had given 14 clear and emphatic reasons, out of which 10 were very convincing. His Worship found that the anonymous letters were written not in "pure Guigrathi" but in "Parsi Gujerathi" and therefore presumably written by a Parsi. This inference of his Worship was strengthened by the evidence that Exhibits D and E were sent to the complainant on Parsi festival days, (namely, Pateti and Kordadsal day).

His Worship convicted the accused, and taking into consideration the fact that the two distinct offences of insult and defamation were really part of one transaction in the present case, sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to suffer two months' simple imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered Rs. 75 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

BOUND OVER FOR DISSEMINATING SEDITION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Habibullah Mangrukhan alias Shamsherkhan Azad was placed before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why he should not be bound over in a sum of Rs. 1.000 for disseminating sedition and for attempting to disseminate sedition.

Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown while the accused was undefended.

Mr. Shirazee, Inspector C. I. D., Bombay, deposed that the accused was the publisher of two pamphlets "Id Mubarak" and "Name-Khuda" which contained highly seditions matter: Both the pamphlets were identical but only differed in their titles. They were printed at the Jehangir Alavie Press, Bombay. Mr. Shirazee further deposed that the accused was in the habit of delivering lectures at street corners where he used to disseminate sedition and afterwards sold his pamphlets.

Evidence was then led to substantiate what Mr. Shirazee had deposed after which an official of the Oriental Translator's Office deposed that he made the translations of the Urdu pamphlets complained of.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

On the accused's undertaking not to repeat the offence, His Worship bound him over in a sum of Rs. 1.000 for the period of one year with a surety of like amount.

CONVICTION FOR SHIPPING OFFENCE.

O. Vartdal, captain of a Norwegian ship s.s. "Nordkyn" was put up before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate by Mr. J. Munster, Port Department Inspector for contravening some of the provisions of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act

Mr. George Nelmes, Preventive Officer, stated that on arrival of the steamer in Bombay harbour on the 24th ultimo, he boarded the steamer and found that there were 102 Indian pilgrims. He asked the accused whether he had any certificate authorising him to carry these passengers. The accused could not produce any certificate.

The accused admitted his guilt and submitted that this was his first trip to India and that he was ignorant of any regulations. He carried those passengers because he was pressed to do so by the British Consul at Suez and he thought that he was doing a good turn to the Indian passengers. In view of all these facts the accused prayed for mercy.

His Worship convicted the accused and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 500 on the first charge and Rs. 450 on the second charge.

ABETTOR CONVICTED.

Deputy Inspector Samson hauled up Shivram Ramnath before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of assisting to run a common gaming house.

Mr. Thanawalla prosecuted, while the accused was defended by Mr. Vijaykar, pleader.

Armed with a warrant Deputy Inspector Samson raided the shop of Brijlal Tarwalla at Sheikh Memon Street where the accused was found with a betting receipt book in his hand.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he had gone to the shop of Tarwalla for dispatching a telegram when the police raided the shop and he was arrested. Mr. Vijaykar for the defence, submitted that when the police raided the shop, the betting book was not in the hands of the accused The book was in the shop and the shop was used by a number of persons including Tarwalla. Mr. Vijaykar further submitted that the betting book was not in the exclusive possession of the accused and therefore no presumption could be drawn against the accused.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default 3 weeks' hard labour.

STEEL PLATES FOR TANSA WORKS.

18 LAKHS OF CUSTOMS DUTY FOR MUNICIPALITY.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding a statement for Rs. 18,03,9.9, being the amount of difference in Customs Duty which the Corporation was liable to pay to Braithwaite and Company on steel plates imported for the manufacturer of pipes for the Tansa Completion Works, since the new Steel Tariff Act came into force.

The Commissioner assured the Committee, in reply to an enquiry, that the steel plates were coming in time. Mr. Tairsee said according to the contract certain amount of steel ought to have come into India by a particular time, and they wanted to know that steel which ought to have come long before was not imported afterwards. The Commissioner said the contractors had more steel in their workshops than they wanted at present. They had already brought into India about 82,000 tons, and about 4,000 tons more remained to be imported. Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot said he was not satisfied with the amount of Rs. 18 lakhs shown, as they had provided for 2½ per cent duty at the old rate, in the contract. Therefore, they should deduct the sum from the 18 lakhs. The Commissioner said it was a very "nasty and complicated thing" and the Chief Accountant had worked up the figures. There was much discussion and ultimately the question was referred to a sub-committee for report.

HARRY LAUDER GOING STRONG.

SECOND PROGRAMME A SUCCESS.

Last night, Harry Lauder gave a change of programme which ensured his popularity for the rest of the season. Songs which he held over, were rendered to the delight of a house filled to capacity, the most remarkable being the production of "Roamin' in the Gloamin'" which earned the boisterous response of an ecstatic audience. When Sir Leslie Wilson attends to-night, he will have a delightful entertainment, covering the charm of Hawaian music and the irrepressible humour of the great comedian.

The first part half of the programme showed little variety, but the performance was so good that few people felt the monotony of repetition. The juggling wizardry of Eddie Gray maintained its quality. He may perform his hoop-tricks for six months continuously without wearying the surprise of the audience. The hoops seemed to break the laws of dynamics when they rolled off in time with the precision and intelligence of human beings. The show was magnificent and Eddie Gray has a future in the variety stage. The Hawaian melodies were a thing of intangible charm. With no loud accent, the songs of the Southern islands came with all the grand and pining flow of sweet music. In music they hold the palm of aesthetic refinement in the Company, and no wonder they were *encored* to the point of exhaustion. In Carne and Kellaway, there was a disappointing repetition of jokes which took away from the fun of the renewed programme. Paulyne Bindley seemed too good for the appreciation of a chorus-humming audience, but she is a singer for the singers who realise the task of modulation.

In the second part, Harry Lauder appeared with his Scotch brogue and favourite songs. The success of Harry Lauder consists of the fact that his songs are favourites all over the world and his performances are a familiar pleasure. The fresh songs with which he came out best were:—"I am going to 'arry Jan 6th", "Must be the loss of the hoose" and "Roamin' in the Gloamin'". He seemed to be over-taxed and in a hurry to get away when the audience would have sung with him over-night, "Roamin' in the Gloamin'".

It was a great night of which Mr. E. C. Carroll may be proud and which it is up to the public of Bombay not to miss.

Mr B F Bharucha wires from Multan, as follows, under date the 4th instant—

"Khadi sales in Lahore in four days amounted to Rs. 4,000. Dr. Gopichand, Pandit Santanam, and Bhattia Kishinchand were among the salesmen.

To-day's khadi sales at Multan amounts Rupees one thousand.

I am now proceeding to Dera Gazi Khan and Muzaffargarh on khadi propaganda."

At a public meeting the Karachi citizens passed a resolution condemning Government's repression in Bengal and expressing confidence in the Swarajya Party and assuring it of sympathy and support of Karachi.

"FIRST CITIZEN OF INDIA."

TRIBUTES TO SIR P. M. MEHTA.

Under the joint auspices of the Mazdayasni Mandal, Khorshed Mandal and Young Men's Zoroastrian Association a public meeting was held on Wednesday evening at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to celebrate the Jayanti of the late Sir Phirozsha M. Mehta. In the absence of Mr. M.K. Patel Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson presided.

After a programme of music was gone through in which many gentlemen took part in extolling the virtues of head and heart of the late Sir P. M. Mehta, Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, the President, said they were unfortunately disappointed as many speakers were absent that evening who were unavoidably prevented from coming there. Sir P. M. Mehta, she said, was a great Indian and pre-eminently greatest citizen of Bombay. He was the first to instil the ideal of citizenship in this city and therefore they claimed that Sir P. M. Mehta was the first and greatest citizen in India. She had personal memory of Sir P. M. Mehta which she dearly prized and cherished. Some years before he died, she had the privilege of travelling from Neral to Bombay with Sir P. M. Mehta and Lady Mehta. Lady Mehta introduced her to her distinguished husband and then they talked on many things which still she cherished with precious memory. She had also attended the great and solemn funeral procession in honour of the deceased knight and also the memorial meeting presided by Lord Willingdon and knew how much he was loved by Indians of all castes and creeds.

A TOWERING PERSONALITY.

Miss Mitha Tata then said Sir P. M. Mehta was the most towering personality of the past generation with great, manifold and varied activities. He was distinguished by his well balanced judgment penetrating sagacity and very far-sighted wisdom. He was not a visionary to be carried away by beauties of idea. He brought to bear a very calm, clear and dispassionate judgment on every question. He made the Bombay Municipal Corporation what it is now and which is the best in whole India if not in whole Asia. His fight with the Government on the South African Question regarding Indians and his critical outlook on financial budgets in Legislative Councils would always be remembered by Indians of all sections of political opinion with great admiration and reverence.

Mr. Pheroz Guzdar speaking in Gujerati said if Sir P. M. Mehta was born in England or America he would have become one of the greatest men of the world. He prayed to God that He might give India many and more P. M. Mehtas to fight the battle of Swaraj for India.

Prof. N. C. Daruwalla said whenever he went to the University Senate he remembered Sir P. M. Mehta from the great chair which he occupied as Vice-Chancellor. As Vice-Chancellor he waged a great war with Government for interfering with the University affairs. He was not an intellectual humbug or a hypocrite as they were wont to see now-a-days men who talked one thing and did quite another thing, but was always sincere and honest in his conviction and action. He was an orator of the first order and eloquent words always burst from his mouth like "fire works." He appealed the Parsi community to emulate its great leader.

Mr. M. Kutha said Sir P. M. Mehta was a great Parsi, a great citizen and a great patriot. If Sir P. M. Mehta could see from the other world as to what was going on in the present world he would, he thought give only one message to India looking to her present condition that "Parsis, Christians, Hindus and Mahomedans be united."

After some more hymns were sung, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

The result of the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State in London on Tuesday November 4th was as follows:—

	Lakhs.
Total amounts of tenders ...	33.10
Tenders accepted as follows:—	
(a) Immediate	Nil
(b) Deferreds at 1s. 6d.	5.00
Deferreds at 1s. 5 31/32d. allotted in full	17.00
(c) Bills	Nil

Rupees one crore will be offered for sale next week.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

A storm has been formed in the Bay with a centre about 250 miles South-east of Madras. It will probably move in a westerly or North-westerly direction. The weather has slightly been disturbed in North-west India. Rainfall has been nearly general in South-east Madras and local in Mysore and North Madras Coast with a few falls in Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Negapatam five inches; Cuddalore one and a half; Madras and Nellore one.

Forecast:—Increase in Madras and Mysore.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Mr. Jalbhoy Muncherji, a fitter residing in Todiwalla's chawl at De Lisle Road reports to the police that on Monday he closed all the doors of his room as usual and went to sleep on the first floor. The next morning at about 6 a.m. when he went to see his room he found his cupboard open and property consisting of cash, wearing apparel and jewellery collectively valued at Rs. 1,125 missing.

Dattaraya Vishnu Savant, a watch repairer having his shop at Sandhurst Road reports to the police that on Monday at 10 p.m. he locked his shop. The next morning at about 9 a.m. when he went to re-open the shop, he found the lock of the front door missing. On going inside, he found that his show case had been ransacked and silver and nickel watches of which 40 were new and others had been given to him for repairs were missing. The total value of the watches stolen is Rs. 1,100

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

CUSTOMS BEAT B. B. R. A.

RASH PLAY SPOILS GOOD MATCH.

What might have been an excellent match in the first division between the Bombay Brigade R. A. and the Customs on Wednesday was to a great extent spoilt by the uncalled for shady tactics by both sides. Neither team was satisfied with the supervision of the game and one of the R. A. men actually threatened one of the referees for his decisions. It is a pity that such poor spirit should prevail among those who are constantly taken as examples of sportsmen. Instead of thanking those who are trying their very best to encourage hockey in Bombay, some people imagine that because they have paid their entrance fee to the league, they are entitled to slang any and everybody in their own way. The contagious habit of appealing to referees must be stopped and players must learn to play to the whistle. The Bombay Referees Association is not yet prepared to take things lying down and after what happened on Wednesday evening it will be hard on some.

The necessity for such a long introductory commentary is that some erratic players have a poor conception of what difficulties are being experienced to conduct the league. More on this point later.

The Bombay Brigade turned out 7 men at 5.15 and it was not before 5-30 that the teams bullied off. The R. A. forwards were on the offensive from the very inception and in a few minutes, Ford scored their first goal off a good pass from the right.

The R. A. men were quite delighted at their early success but little did they think that the Customs would win by four goals to two. The Customs had a better set of forwards than their opponents especially their wing men who were responsible for excellent passes. Lynn shot the equaliser off a corner half way in initial period. The Customs forwards threatened to score on several occasions but Kelly and James deprived them of a few good openings. Hessett ran through before half time was announced and beat Hyde with a clever shot. At half time the Customs led by a goal.

The Bombay Brigade had quite a fair share of the attack in the second period when the Customs defence was severely tried. Ford was the most dangerous of the Brigade forwards. Lynn, Thornber and Potts were fully extended. Abbott scored the second goal for the Bombay Brigade. A short spell of attack by the R. A. was followed by a rush by the Customs forwards where Hassett, Clarke and Gerard proved useful. A bad interception by V. Kelly put Hassett in possession and Hyde had no chance against his close shot. The Bombay Brigade were all over the Customs defence but could not pierce it, being baulked by the shady tactics of the backs who were constantly penalised, but without any advantage to the R. A. men. Potts and Lynn were both conspicuous for repeated fouls, the latter having a clever way of hitting sticks. A few minutes before the finish Clarke ran down the left wing and shot the fourth goal.

The teams were:—

CUSTOMS:—Cowton; H. Lynn and Thornber; Taylor Potts and Gordon. Gerard, Hassett, Castelino, Davis and Clarke.

B. B. R. A.:—Hyde; James and Kelly; Rogers, Banks and Race; H. Kelly, Ford, D. Lynn, Allen and Abbott.

Referees: Messrs. C. D'Souza and S. Bhattacharjee.

INDIANS IN NATAL AND TRANSVAAL.

BOMBAY PROTEST AGAINST SEGREGATION.

The following telegram dated October 22 1924, was sent by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay, to the Government of India:—

"The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association enters its most emphatic protest against the reported attempt to introduce, in the Natal and Transvaal Provinces, a Bill virtually amounting to segregation of British Indians, and trusts that Government are taking strong measure to prevent this high-handed legislation dictated by racial prejudice The Association would thank Government for any information in their possession on this subject as well as on the position in Kenya. An early and authoritative public statement on these questions is necessary."

The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, in his reply to the above, dated 25th October, 1924, stated:—

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram dated the 22nd instant and to say that both the matters referred to therein are engaging the attention of the Government of India."

Justice A J Chotzner I C S has been appointed permanent judge of the Calcutta High Court vice Justice Richardson—(A.P.)

Rai Bahadur Jai Lal Government Advocate Punjab has been appointed Additional Judge, Lahore High Court, from the date on which he takes his seat up to 11th October 1926.—(A.P)

(Continued from column 6.)

ployees of the School Committee were under the impression that they were not entitled to hold any opposite opinions. He had made it clear to them that every employee was at perfect liberty to hold his or her own political, social and moral opinion, so long as it did not interfere with the work of the Schools Committee.

MR. PATEL'S SERVICES.

Mr. Motiwalla while paying a tribute to the valuable work done by Mr. Patel, said he would try to follow the advice given by the latter. He most emphatically declared that Mr. Patel had not tinctured the School children with his political opinion, although he had asked them to use swadeshi clothes and articles. He hoped to do his work with fairness to all parties, and be just and unbiassed.

Mr. Jamnadas said there were all sorts of rumours about Mr. Patel, especially in "The Times of India."

The reason of his resignation was the attempt which was going to be made at the next elections for the School to exclude the nationalist members. He himself had induced Mr. Patel to resign, besides his illness, so that the Nationalists could have their own chairman of the Committee.

The Committee then appointed a Sub-Committee for taking a census of school-going children for the purpose of compulsory education in F and G Wards.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS

SPREAD OF SWADESHI ATMOSPHERE

MR. PATEL RESIGNS FROM SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Schools Committee was held on Wednesday.

Mr. V. J. Patel took the chair, but Mr. Fazal Ibrahim objected to Mr. Patel's presiding over the meeting, as he had already given his resignation on November 1. Mr. Patel said a meeting could not go on without a Chairman, and so long as a new President was not elected, he was the President.

Mr. Fazal dissented from this view.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the ruling was already given and they should obey it.

Mr. A. K. Pai moved that the matter be referred to Solicitors for their opinion.

Mr. Patel said it was unnecessary as he was the Chairman.

Mr. Jamnadas then moved that the resignation of Mr. Patel be accepted and that the Committee's sincere thanks be conveyed to him for the ability and uniform courtesy with which he had conducted his work as Chairman.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved an amendment that Mr. Patel be requested to continue in his office for his full term of office. He said Mr. Patel should not give any heed to the unfounded statements which had appeared in "The Times of India." and should continue in his office.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimker agreed with the suggestion.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said Mr. Patel's work had increased enormously, and it was impossible for him to look after his Assembly work as well as this educational work. Besides the Bengal Ordinance had put additional work on his shoulders and he was unable to continue in his office, particularly at a time when compulsory education was going to be introduced in Bombay soon.

Mr. Patel said he was unable to withdraw his resignation owing to his added responsibilities and work.

Dr. Javle, and others, however pressed him hard but Mr. Patel declined.

The original resolution was then put to vote and the resignation was accepted.

Mr. Jamnadas then moved that Mr. B. N. Motiwalla be appointed Chairman of the Committee for the current term of his office. He said Mr. Motiwalla was well-known for his social welfare activities. He was one of the senior members of the Committee, and they could not find a better man for the post than Mr. Motiwalla.

Mr. A. K. Bowla seconded.

Dr. Javle said the notice was too short for the appointment of the Chairman. They had sprung a surprise on them, and they wanted sufficient notice to consider the whole question. Besides one or two members were absent; he therefore, moved that the election of the Chairman be taken up at the regular meeting in November.

Mr. A. K. Pai seconded the amendment.

Mr. Jamnadas raising a point of order said there could not be a vacuum and there must be a Chairman—it did not matter whether he was absent.

The Chairman said Dr. Javle could move an adjournment if he wanted, and his amendment was therefore in order.

Dr J. Vora said they must have a Chairman particularly at this juncture, when there was heavy and important work pending.

The amendment was put to vote and thrown out by a majority of one vote.

Mr. Fazal wanted to move an amendment that Mr. B. N. Motiwalla be appointed Chairman of the Committee for the remainder of Mr. Patel's term of office, namely December 31, as they wanted to see how Mr. Motiwalla was doing his work. If his work was satisfactory then they could reappoint him in the office.

Mr. Jamnadas objected to this probationary term for Mr. Motiwalla, as Mr. Motiwalla was better known for his social, educational and public work than Mr. Fazal and was senior to him besides

The resolution was then passed appointing Mr. Motiwalla as Chairman.

CREATION OF NEW ATMOSPHERE.

Mr. Patel said he was thankful to all the members for their ungrudging cooperation and help and courtesy to him. There were some fears in some interested quarters that he would bring discredit on the School's Committee by his work. He had worked for more than 18 months and they had seen the result. He had not destroyed a single school building.

Dr. Javle:. You could not have destroyed them even if you wanted to do so, for the Police were there.

Continuing said Mr. Patel yet some people thought that he would go on destroying the work already done. All that he had done was to bring the new atmosphere of freedom, instead of the atmosphere of slavery. When he came into office he found the work scientifically and wholly centralised and everyone, whether a teacher or a superintendent, was afraid to see the Chairman, or for that matter each other. He had made it clear to everyone whether he was a teacher or a superintendent that they were at liberty to see the Chairman, who was ready at all time to hear their legitimate grievances. He did not of course mean that he had thereby tried to subvert all discipline in the Schools or introduce insubordination. He had always consulted Mr. Padhye in all matters. He had introduced the system of Sunday meetings in Schools, when the parents had opportunities of meeting the teachers and telling them of their grievances. He hoped Mr. Motiwalla would continue that system.

SCHOOLS AND POLITICS.

As to politics it was stated that the Schools Committee was dabbling in politics. He denied that charge. The em-

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1924.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

By their supercilious rejection of a Round Table Conference early in the year the Government of India, who are the agents of the British Cabinet, evaded the only course which will ultimately have to be accepted by them for the sake of peace in India. The Reforms Enquiry Committee which is closing its business under the chill of the British election, will prove itself a puerile sideshow. The progressive elements in the Committee will, it is feared, be outvoted by the re-actionary group. A period of drift is in sight. For every case of defiance and procrastination on the part of the British Government, subject nations have had to pay the price in anguish and bloodshed. After the tragedy of Lord North, the British nation has been cautious in its opposition to kinsfolk across the seas. But in the case of aliens it still cherishes the hope of governing by the title of arbitrary authority and false power, irrespective of the will of the people. For the momentary conquest of that obsession the Irish nation had to undergo untold agony, and as for the half-finished tale of Egypt it has involved harrowing sufferings for the people The record of obduracy comes in cycles, and in the ambit of the last cycle comes the struggle of India to reach self-realisation and freedom. While they dwell on the incapacity of subject people to profit by the benefits of freedom, they propose problems about conjectural fitness and retreat with the convenient gesture of despair. Rarely does it enter their heads whether indeed they are fit to rule India. The present pauperised condition of India—*pace* Sir George Lloyd—ought to point strongly in the direction of Britain's unfitness to rule India to her lasting good, and as days pass there is evidence of Britain's progressive unfitness to rule alien nations. The question whether alien nations deserve to be left alone simply conceals the one relevant issue whether the champions of suzerainty are really fit, humanly speaking, to govern even a community of savages without undermining their manhood. Applied to a civilised nation with growing consciousness of strength, unity and beneficent aspirations, the question does not admit of ambiguous answer. The average Britisher has a rooted aversion to speculate, even idly, on the interesting question "Are we so good as to rule anybody against their wish?" Thus it is that in the sophistical periods of our rulers we come across vehement denials of India's right to judge of what is good for herself.

You may question India's capacity for self-government after British tutelage but of the growing incompetence of Britain to rule India for her lasting good, there is significant evidence. The preamble of the Government of India Act is nothing less than a blasphemous apotheosis of the whim of Parliament to make or mar the destiny of India. If by some chance France ruled Germany or Germany governed England, for direct profit, no Royal Commission would conclusively find the subject nation quite fit to stand alone. France would talk of the chronic inefficiency of Germans and the danger of economic cannibalism as against the masses; Germany would grow lachrymose about the slums of England and the inequalities of wealth which would disrupt the beloved English at the least sign of abdication In the latter case, the exponents of perpetual authority would talk glibly about the susceptibilities of the Dukes and Marquises of Britain about the forbidding sectarianism of Christian cults amounting to two hundred factions, of the danger of Holland and Iceland pouncing upon England, and lastly of the offence that the generous treatment of the English might cause among the junker mercenaries ruling the people with undeniable efficiency. Self-interest and self-worship are reduced to philanthropic terms. We are bored with the contention that Parliament would reserve its right of examining India from matriculation to graduation. If Indians are, at any time, perfectly prosperous, united and manly under the British yoke, then Swaraj would be a superfluous luxury for India wants nothing—no other nation would have a different yearning—but prosperity, co-operation and true-manhood, all enough for this transitory existence. But the examiner would not concede any iota of real freedom unless he is satisfied that India has just these assets to qualify her to look after herself! India's need of Swaraj is based on the backwardness of her condition under alien over-government; the cramping of soul and initiative without which there is no chance of real success on the stepping stones of error. If the British Parliament, the British Services and the British mercantile community are unreservedly in favour of India's freedom, we can have a Swarajist administration in a short time. But we shall not be taunted by false doctrine or selfish reluctance, for there is real advantage in the effort of overcoming opposition by our own strength.

The Indian in the city often comes across Englishmen who try to synthesise the incompatible elements of Imperialism and catholicism. The Englishman of this class puts the problem of India to the Indian in some of such terms as the following: "With all goodwill in the world I am certain that Britain will not betray her trust or be found cowing before Extremist agitation; but supposing England gave Swaraj to India tomorrow, what would you all do?" That is what is called a hypothetical question which earns no reply in Parliament. But we would, in reply, go the length of saying that the content of a Swaraj so frivolously thrown away by the British would hardly be worth having or be found worth keeping. Swaraj wrung from the British nation—and they are not great in spontaneous action—would have in the eyes of a triumphant India the incalculable advantage of permanency and safety. If we could summon courage and sacrifice enough to overcome the reluctance of England to grant us self-determination—or in other words the annulment of the principle of the Preamble so dear to the British Cabinet—we shall have won something which can be kept against all oncomers. If we succeed in compelling, by dint of righteous labour and sacrifice, such a supreme Power as Great Britain to concede our rights of nationality in India, we shall be able to preserve them against all the nightmare of invasions afflicting official solicitude—the danger of Afridis and Afghans and Persians and the Chinese and the Japanese and Turanians and Germans by turns or put together. If we manage to hold our own against such a Power as England, intoxicated with material success and versatile in the arts of velvet government, we shall be winning something that is worth keeping and which may be preserved by the strength of our own manhood. Possibly, it is the will of a Higher Power than man's, to demonstrate to the world, through India, the secret of bloodless achievements, of consolidation through sufferings and of liberty through self-effacement, and so mark a further milestone in the march of the race from off the Acaldema of physical battle and slaughter through which it waded through centuries. The Conservative Government will put us to supreme tests of suffering, and if it is a challenge it is also an opportunity.

MR. RAMJI'S SPEECH

In his brief speech at the third quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji criticised the policy of inaction preferred by Government against the prospect of stringent monetary conditions in the busy season. The alarm has been voiced all over India. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has had a long controversy with the Finance Department on the subject of Government releasing currency against the deposit of sterling, but the Government have assumed an enigmatic attitude against the opinion of tried bankers. The Government have the monopoly of currency and with no effective exchange ratio to govern the issue of currency against the tender of gold, the public remain the sport of official policy. The Bills of Sir Purshottamdas which furnished a temporary expedient, even at the risk of postponing a full gold currency for India, have not been acceptable to Government. By the non-issue of fresh currency, they have driven up exchange and bought large supplies of sterling. The policy of inaction behind the procedure has given a large advantage to importing interests and defeated the purpose of safeguarding certain industries through protection. By the mere purchase of sterling, the Government have created the illusion of easy money and businessmen, who are in the dark as to the policy contemplated, naturally feel alarm at the hazard of putting off emergency currency until after the assertion of stringent conditions in the market. The free advance of money from the Imperial Bank to exchange banks in connection with the sale of sterling gives an appearance of abundance, but the cash in their vaults is practically reserved for the rapid financing of cotton. The attitude of easy waiting created in 1921 an embarrassing situation for Government at the cotton season. Mr. Ramji fears that the present policy will drive the bank-rate to 9 per cent. as in the last busy season What really annoys the business-community is the self-sufficient mood of mystery favoured by the Finance Department who do not seem to be afraid of the rapid drain of money. We are not certain that the supply of currency will be kept so short as to allow the onerous conditions of last year, as reflected in the bank-rate. Though in their communication to the Bengal Chamber, the Government commit themselves, there are words indicating the control of adequate funds in the cold-weather. With regard to the issue of currency against inland bills, the Government remark: "At present the rule is that no loan may be made to the Imperial Bank from the P. C. R. unless the bank-rate is not below 6 per cent. and that no more than 4 crores can be issued when the bank-rate is below 7 per cent; a further 4 crores when the bank-rate is 7 per cent, and the remaining 4 crores when the bank-rate is 8 per cent. It is proposed in future while retaining the limit of 4 crores when the bank-rate is 6 per cent, to permit the issue of the remaining 8 crores when the bank-rate is at 7 per cent or over, without any specified amount at 7 per cent. It is hoped that this modification of the rules will enable the emergency currency provisions to be applied with greater elasticity." But there is a specified limit in the statute for the supply of money against bills from the Imperial Bank, and now that the cash in the Imperial Bank has dropped to 22 crores of which 10 crores belong to Government, it is time for the issue of fresh currency. It is possible that Government will succeed in keeping the bank-rate in the region of 8 per cent. this year. but there is no justification for the manipulation of high exchange and the strange policy of waiting for a spasm of stringency before action. There is no statutory assurance that the creation of additional currency would occur before, and not after, an acute situation develops. It is here that the grievance of the public is definite against the novelty of procedure favoured by Government.

Mr. Ramji severely criticised the supine attitude of Government towards the Report of the Indian Mercantile Marine. The Government have now every temptation to leave the Report to mildewed neglect. Six months have elapsed and they have not even obtained the opinion of law officers regarding the petti-fogging objection to the reservation of the coast for Indian bottoms under the British Mercantile Marine Act. The obscurity must not be allowed to be a convenience to vested interests. Businessmen interested in the mercantile marine ought to seek legal opinion themselves in default of Government and if there is a technical difficulty we can at least proceed to the next step of fighting for the deletion of penal clauses. As regards the purchase of stores we are in for a dark turn after the expulsion of Sir Dadiba Dalal and the arrival of big businessmen in the British Cabinet. The Assembly has the right of scrutinising the reasons of purchases of British goods against cheaper tenders, and they should insist on Government carrying out the pledges they gave recently on Indian preference. We are glad to note the unreserved expression of sympathy which the President offered to the terrorised people of Bengal. We are going to have a period of terrorism and economic submarining, and it is inevitable that our businessmen will realise the danger of isolating themselves from the political struggle. The Iron and Steel Tariff Act conclusively proved that our business enterprise can be supported not by isolation from political interests but by the identification of industrious expansion as a political and patriotic duty. They have to labour recognising the work and sacrifice of politicians as part of the constructive facilities they are entitled to have.

Notes of the Day.

Wahabis in Mecca.

The telegram from the Sultan of Nejd to the Central Khilafat Committee and the message from the "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent from Port Sudan bring into relief the great work of Arab emancipation which the former has begun. Ibn Saud points out in his letter how jealously his forces respected the sanctity of Mecca. "After due respects to the Baitullah," he writes, "my troops entered Mecca, for which they deserve to be honoured, for they could have occupied it immediately after the fall of Kara, but abstained from doing so out of respect for God's sacred place and in order to avoid bloodshed." This is strikingly confirmed by the independent testimony of the "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent who refers to "the almost complete absence of looting and killing on the part of the victorious Wahabis." No-one, who knew the true purpose of Ibn-Saud's march to Mecca, namely, the vindication of Arab independence, had any doubt on this matter, but it is as well that events have falsified the voice of calumny.

Danger of Delay.

As for the immediate future, the plans of Ibn Saud are in keeping with the original purpose of his attack against Hussein. He has no territorial ambitions. His object is merely to see that real Arab freedom is established. "My forces have done up with the tyrant and the oppressive Kingdom of Sheriff Hussein," he writes. "I only wish that God's Holy Place be free to all visitors. The establishment of a permanent form of constitution in the Holy Places shall be according to the opinion of the whole Islamic world." He is accordingly "awaiting" the representatives of Indian Muslims along with those of other Muslim countries whom, as this morning's cable shows, he has invited to decide about the control and custody of the Holy Place. In view of this it is the imperative duty of the Government of India to lose no time in granting passports to the delegation of the Central Khilafat Committee. Delay on their part will be attributed to lack of sympathy with the religious aspirations of the Muslims.

Conference—for What?

While we see no harm in Mrs. Besant's Conference about the end of the month, we feel that the events of the last ten days will affect the temper of the meeting and qualify its chances of success. The idea of a self-evolved constitution for India and a Commonwealth Bill to express it, is likely to be an idle pastime after the accession of the Conservatives. When Mrs. Besant returned from her last mission in England, she declared that the Labour Cabinet would welcome a draft bill based on agreement in India; Mr. Robert Smillie, she informed us, told her so, and she detected other corroborative evidence to support her manoeuvre. The Conservatives will not be in a hurry to enact our draft-bill, and their policy will put us on the defensive for the bare protection of individual liberty and industrial advancement. It is disappointing that while Mrs. Besant was vigorously working for unity, the Conservatives should have come to upset the apple-cart. Moreover the temper of the Conference is not likely to be happy. While Mrs. Besant is disposed to trust the men on the spot, namely, the police, the public are deeply perturbed over the Bengal crisis. In "New India", Mrs. Besant announces that the Third International is at the back of the "revolutionaries," and she confesses to a ruthless dislike of the Bolsheviks who abolished private property, and incurred grave blood-shed in the overthrow of the Tsar. While the public is engrossed with the Bengal tragedy, the Conference may succumb to a consideration of ways and means to fight the peril and put off the drafting of the Bill. By the way, there is a draft-bill for Parliament embodied in Mr. C. Vijiavaraghavachari's address at the Nagpur Congress. It is a handy draft which can be developed immediately as repression abates and the public are able to attain Mrs. Besant's present composure of mind.

Karachi and the Governor.

The "Daily Gazette" of Karachi is in an unseemly frenzy over the decision of the local municipality to let Sir Leslie Wilson pass without an address of welcome. If the municipality is not ready to feign ecstatic delight over the visit of the Governor, it is best to leave it alone instead of aggravating the situation with imputations of sedition and disloyalty. If these choleric critics look up the Penal Code, they will not find the refusal of an address included in the sedition-section. Sir Leslie Wilson may be an inoffensive personage, but the whole country is a welter of resentment against the heresy-hunt of the Government of India and it is hardly wise to intrigue for the presentation of a so-called civic address when the municipality has repudiated it. If Sir Leslie Wilson had the agility of Sir Malcolm Hailey he might have got a shower of addresses from professional loyalists. Our satraps will do well to give up their interest in this address-business, as long as they are identified with an unpopular system of government and as long as they function not as the King-Emperor's representatives but as the chief officers of the provinces, sharing the reproach of discredited administration. We do not believe, in this instance, any personal affront is indicated. It may be annoying to local officials that in Sind, the stronghold of their supporters in the Council, objections have been raised against a barren and insincere compliment to the ruler of the province. To hector the public and fabricate a little address in the name of the City would be a culpable device of promoting local factions. We hope Sir Leslie Wilson will maintain his dignity by discouraging over-zealous mandarins in their natural effort to produce an address. An address is valuable as a spontaneous tribute, and not for the bullion-weight of the casket.

PROFESSOR HERZFELD IN BOMBAY.

(BY G. K. NARIMAN.)

It is a privilege to introduce to the public, especially Parsis, Professor Ernst Herzfeld, most eminent among our young archaeologists, who is passing through Bombay on his way to Afghanistan. His achievements with reference to the Pai-Kuli inscriptions were first placed before the public as published in the Sitzungsberichte. Bombay could not supply me the particular Report. Hence I had to borrow a copy from the library of the Director-General of Archaeology, Sir John Marshall, who has consistently helped Parsi research in and outside India. Without the Report it was impossible for any one to give approximately correct information of what the Professor had accomplished. Mr. Kaikhushro Fitter also published photos of the structure in connection with the find from the same German Report. Professor Browne of Cambridge and his friend, Sir Dorab Tata, in keeping with the tradition of the great Parsi house as patrons of antiquarian researches, had introduced the great savant to me, by letters, previous to his last and most eventful sojourn to Persia.

Dr. Herzfeld's discoveries are positively illuminating and unique. They throw really new light on the relations between ancient and mediaeval Persia and her neighbours and on the internal civic development of the old country. The material he has collected comprises treasures hitherto unexplored and 1,500 photographs of ruins and fragments of monuments, seals and coins found in Persia. Professor Herzfeld is an intrepid traveller and unsurpassed authority on Iranian palaintology and has specialised in Pahlavi epigraphy. He has laboured for years in Iraq, better known to us by its Greek name of Mesopotamia. In Persia he has demonstrated his ingenuity in the decipherment of the Pahlavi inscriptions very many of which have first met his fortunate and penetrating eyes. It is amazing how the Aramaic and other letterings chiselled into the rock and over sepulchres escaped the scrutiny of previous investigators. They prove the unsurveyed archaeological wealth scattered over the surface of Persia.

Professor Herzfeld has been known to us as the joint author of the magnificent folio of "Iranian Rock Reliefs" which he brought out in 1910 in conjunction with his compeer Sarre. Professor Herzfeld has written "At the Gate of Asia." He collaborated with Dr. Sarre also on "Journey in the Euphrates and Tigris Territory", 1911 and 1920. Although his *magnum opus* will be the Pai-kuli inscribed records, describing in detail the "Monument and Inscription relating to the Foundation of the Sasanian Empire" which he is preparing in English with a view to its widest recognition because of its importance to Indian History, one of his lesser works which must greatly appeal to the Parsis is his article on Khorasan. This exceedingly interesting contribution to the historical Geography of the Province enumerating the vestiges of Zoroastrian ruins and Moslem monuments was sent me by our Mr. Jehangir Tavadia, Lecturer in Hamburg in connection with the work of Echwarz on the "Mediaval Iran" which appeared to me suitable for translation into English by our Kama Oriental Institute.

The presence of Professor Herzfeld in their midst enables the Parsis gratefully to recall the debt they owe to the British Rawlinson who laid in a manner the foundation of the decipherment of the ancient epigraphy by climbing up, in 1844 and again in 1847 places which in whole scientific missions had previously declared inaccessible and to the French precursors of Professor Herzfeld, Flandin and Coste, 1843, and the great de Morgan Mission of 1900-1911, achievements of Americans like Professor Jackson of the Columbia University, and the still unanticipated "Persepolis" of Andreas and Stolze who all contributed to the resuscitation of the glory which was Iran. The Parsis have likewise taken due note of the pioneer labours of Prof. E. C. Andreas, the venerable scholar who visited us in 1872..

In honouring Prof. Herzfeld the Kama Oriental Institute is more than honouring itself and in welcoming the possessor of the key to one of the chests of their past the Parsis are doing a greater service, to themselves than to the brilliant Westerner, of Oriental lore.

THE NEW CABINET.

LORD BIRKENHEAD NOT TO GO TO INDIA OFFICE.

SIR G. LLOYD AS UNDER-SECRETARY?

MR. CHURCHILL'S INCLUSION PROBABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

It is understood there is the possibility of Sir George Lloyd becoming Under-Secretary of State for India.

The King received, to-day, Brigadier-General Bruce, leader of the Mount Everest Expedition; also Sir Havelock Hudson on the latter's appointment as a member of the Council of India.

Mr. Baldwin has brought up his Cabinet list from the country where he was engaged in the task of selection unfettered by outside influences, and issued invitations to those chosen shortly after seeing the King. He has been influenced in the selection by the determination to meet the viewpoint of the Empire as well as that of Britain. It is expected that the names will be announced tomorrow.

The report that Lord Birkenhead will go to the India Office is discredited.

Mr. Churchill's inclusion is most probable.—Reuter.

EXIT LABOUR GOVT.

MR. BALDWIN TO FORM NEW MINISTRY.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 4.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald tendered to the King the resignation of the Labour Government at half past five this evening. His audience of His Majesty at Buckingham Palace lasted an hour. Mr. Baldwin, the Conservative Leader, arrived at the Palace at seven o'clock and was entrusted by His Majesty with the formation of a new Government.—B. O. W.

LAST MEETING OF LABOUR CABINET.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 4.

The last meeting of the Labour Cabinet, which took place in the afternoon, created great public interest. The arrival of the Ministers was watched by a crowd of people from Downing Street. There were frequent outbursts of cheering from Labour partisans as individual ministers were recognised.—B. O. W.

CROWDS CHEER MINISTERS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

A crowd, apparently largely of Labour sympathisers, cheered the Ministers arriving to attend the last Labour Cabinet. The meeting lasted one hour and forty-five minutes. Mr. MacDonald was the last to leave and stood bareheaded posing for a photograph, smoking a cigarette. He then motored to the Palace at 5-30 and tendered his resignation. Mr. Baldwin, who returned to town this afternoon, was afterwards summoned by the King. He saw His Majesty and accepted the task of forming a Government.—Reuter.

INQUIRY INTO ZINOVIEFF LETTER.

COMMITTEE FAILS TO ARRIVE AT POSITIVE CONCLUSION.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Committee appointed by the Cabinet to examine the authenticity of Zenovieff's letter reports, it is impossible, as there is no evidence before it, to come to a positive conclusion. The original letter has not been produced to or seen by any Government Department and action has been taken on what is not claimed to be more than a copy. Unfortunately in the short time available the Committee fined it impossible to obtain evidence throwing further light on the matter.—Reuter.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY SEATS

CAPTURED BY CONSERVATIVES.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 4.

The two Parliamentary seats for the Oxford University have been won by Lord Hugh Cecil and Sir Charles Oman, both Conservatives, with 4,320 and 2,968 votes respectively. Professor Murray, who is the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the British League of Nations Union, stood as an Independent candidate and, though unsuccessful, secured 2,832 votes.—B. O. W.

ELECTED BY P. R. SYSTEM.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Lord Hugh Cecil and Sir Charles Oman were elected by proportional representation. In the first count Lord Cecil got 4,320 votes, Professor Gilbert Murray 2,643 and Sir Charles Oman 1,738. Lord Cecil's surplus was transferred, giving Sir Oman a majority over Prof. Murray.—Reuter.

ADMINISTRATION OF MECCA.

IBN SAUD'S INVITATION TO MUSLIM REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

According to a message to the "Chicago Tribune" from Baghdad, Ibn Saud has invited the Grand Kahir of Egypt, Sheikhs of Yemen, Koweit and Bahrein, the Prince of Muscat, certain Indian Mahomedan Princes, Persian Ulemas and religious heads of Baghdad to a conference at the capital of Nejd to discuss the future administration of the Holy Places in the Hedjaz. It is believed that Ibn Saud will not occupy Jeddah.—Reuter.

MR. PHILBY'S MEDIATION ENTIRELY UNOFFICIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Reuter learns that Mr. Philby's attempt to mediate between Emir Ali and Ibn Saud is voluntary and entirely unofficial. Mr. Philby was assured of Emir Ali's cooperation before he left London. The mission was arranged in London in the quickest and quietest manner. Mr. Philby went to Jeddah on a cargo steamer.—Reuter.

PUISNE JUDGE OF CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The King has approved the appointment of Mr. Alfred James Chotzner, I.C.S. as Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court in succession to Sir William Richardson who is retiring.—Reuter.

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18519

M. KRASSIN.

APPOINTED SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN PARIS.

P LONDON, Nov. 4.

Paris.—It has been provisionally agreed that the Franco-Soviet negotiations should begin on January 10. M. Krassin has been appointed the Soviet Ambassador in Paris.—Reuter.

BOULTON BROTHERS AND CO.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Gazette announces a receiving order under the Bankruptcy Act has been made against five partners in the firm of Messrs. Boulton Brothers and Company, Merchant Bankers of the City, formerly closely associated with the Alliance Bank of Simla. It is not anticipated that the announcement will have any serious financial effects.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYMENT RETURNS.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 4.

Unemployment returns show a further slight decrease of 978 for the week ending October 27. The total number of the unemployed registered was 1,208,100, which is 82,500 less than on December 31

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Executive Committee of the Civil Service Confederation have accepted the application for membership made by the Foremen's Association of India in the Indian Ordnance Department.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Mr. W. J. Ballentine, Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Assam Police, is at present in England studying the administration of justice in Law Courts.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 4.—Three men detained indefinitely in connection with the attempt to export machine-guns are Cecil Attfield, Firmin and Hinman. The jury returned a verdict for James Attfield without costs on October 14th.—Reuter.

Port Said.—A strike of coolies employed in coaling vessels has begun.—Reuter.

SPINNING FRANCHISE

AGREEMENT REACHED?

NO CHANGERS' SUPPORT TO SWARAJISTS.

JOINT REPLY TO REPRESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

The Associated Press understands that an agreement is likely to be reached between the Swarajists and the no-Changers on the question of the 'spinning franchise' and that there will be unity between the two wings of the Congress in all matters. It is stated that as regards the work of the Swarajists in the Councils, the No-Changers will render support from outside. It is understood that the qualification to the Congress franchise will be modified to allow, in place of a particular individual, a substitute who shall supply the required quantity of yarn.

Mr. Gandhi is engaged in revising the draft statement which is expected to be issued to-night. The statement, it is understood, in addition to the question of unity between the two wings of the Congress, will also deal with an answer to the Government's repressive policy. Details in connection with repression will be further discussed, and the course of action will be decided later.

TOWARDS COMPLETE UNITY.

SWARAJISTS' STATEMENT FOR MAHATMAJI'S APPROVAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

The Executive Committee of the All-India Swaraj Party met for about three hours this morning. Extreme secrecy is maintained by the Swarajists regarding the discussions. It is understood that a drafted statement with regard to united action on the part of both the wings of the Congress on all matters has been prepared at a meeting in the light of the discussions that took place yesterday. Mr. Gandhi, it is stated, is still anxious to enforce spinning as franchise for Congress membership and on this question seems to rest all Swarajists' unwillingness to unite. However, the question was fully threshed out at this morning's meeting and a compromise has been suggested as an alternative to Mr. Gandhi's proposal. A draft statement has been submitted to Mr. Gandhi and if he approves of it it will be published as a joint manifesto on behalf of both the parties.

SETTLEMENT REGARDED AS CERTAIN.

MAHATMA CONFERS WITH MR. SYAM SUNDER CHAKRAVARTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

At the time of wiring, discussions are still proceeding between Swarajists and the draft statement is still in preparation. Mr. Gandhi this afternoon had a protracted interview with Mr. Syam Sunder Chakravarty, leader of the Bengal No-changers, who, whilst opposing strenuously the recent Government measures, is understood strongly to object to the method of combating them which is advocated by Swarajist leaders. The result of that interview is not yet known but there is reason to believe that Mr. Syam Sunder Chakravarty pressed his case emphatically before Mr. Gandhi. It is thought that the adoption of the suggested compromise between Mr. Gandhi and the Swarajists will mean the final extinction of the orthodox No-change Party in Bengal of which Mr. Syam Sunder Chakravarty has been the leader.

Negotiations between Mr. Gandhi and the Swaraj Party executive during the last 24 hours may be said to have been directed to the attainment of unity within Nationalist ranks rather than to the formulation of a programme of a protest against the recent Ordinance and arrests. Given the first condition, it is regarded that the drawing up of the programme for immediate application will present few difficulties.

SETTLEMENT REGARDED AS CERTAIN.

All leaders have been busy throughout the day and all have been reticent in predicting the outcome of the Conference. It is regarded as certain, however, that a settlement has been reached between Mr. Gandhi and his co-negotiators and the publication of the terms thereof and the future programme are only a matter of time. Apart from Mr. Syam Sunder Chakravarty, Mr Gandhi saw Mr R C Banerjee who represents the Moderates in the Council.

PUBLICATION OF LEADERS' STATEMENT.

FURTHER DELAY OF 24 HOURS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

There will be at least another delay of 24 hours before the publication of the leaders' statement regarding Congress unity. Mr. Gandhi, it is stated, is anxious to ascertain the opinions of some more No-change leaders and Moderates before he decides on the issue of the statement.

(Continued on next page.)

U. S. PRESIDENCY

MR. COOLIDGE RE-ELECTED

LONDON, Nov. 5.

New York.—Mr. Coolidge has been re-elected president.—Reuter.

Mr. Calvin Coolidge, who has been re-elected President of the United States, automatically succeed to the office, on the sudden death of President Harding on August 2, 1923. He is fifty-one years of age. He was eductated at Plymouth, Vermont, and Amherst College and entered the legal profession. He was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives twice and was twice Mayor of Northampton. He served four terms in the State senate, of which he was elected President in 1914. He was Governor of Massachusetts in 1919 and was re-elected in 1920. He was elected Vice-President of U. S. in November 1920.

"ANOTHER GREAT CONSERVATIVE VICTORY."

DETAILS OF BALLOTING.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

New York.—The American electorate, yesterday, gave the world another great Conservative victory. Although ballots in all States have not yet been counted, Mr. Coolidge has been elected President and General Dawes Vice-President, with an immense majority. The votes cast for Mr. Davis and Mr. Lafollette have not reached anything like the expectations of the Democratic and Progressive leaders. The latest returns show Mr. Lafollette was a bad third.

President Coolidge's victory in the East, the Middle-West and also some States in the Far West was overwhelming. Mr. Davis apparently won only in the "solid South" which is always democratic while Mr. Lafollette apparently was only able to win in the State of Wisconsin.

Hitherto there is no indication that the Ku Klux Klan has anywhere cut any figure.—Reuter.

RETURNS OF BALLOTING.

P LONDON, Nov. 4.

New York.—The returns of national balloting for the President, Vice-President, Members of the Congress, and Governors of States, received hitherto indicate that Mr. Coolidge has suffered a land-slide while the South is solidly in favour of Mr. Davis who is leading in New York City.—Reuter.

ELECTION OF NEW GOVERNORS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

New York.—In addition to the Presidential election, new Governors have been elected for the New York State and Texas, Governor Smith having defeated Mr. Franklin Roosevelt in New York, while the Antoi-Ku-Klux-Klanite, Mrs. Ferguson, wife of the ex-Governor, Mr. Ferguson, has become the first woman Governor in the United States by winning Texas.—Reuter.

INDIAN PAINTINGS AT EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

APPEAL FOR PURCHASE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

A letter to the "Morning Post" signed by Sir Hercules Read, Lord Carmichael, Sir Francis Younghusband and Mr. Ernest Havell mentions the display at the Empire Exhibition of modern Indian paintings for the first time in Britain as a fortunate opportunity for acquiring the works representing the leading schools of modern Indian art for a permanent exhibition in the principal art institutions of Britain and reflecting a growing interest in Indian are shown in England. It says that a suitable collection of these paintings can be secured for about two hundred sterling, and may be selected by a sub-committee of the India Society including Sir Thomas Arnold, Mr. Lawrence Binyon, Mr. Havell and Mr. William Rothenstein. The letter appeals for funds for that purpose.—Reuter.

ANTI-ZIONIST DEMONSTRATION.

PALESTINE ARABS' PROTEST.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

A telegram from Jerusalem says that on the occasion of the anniversary of the Balfour declaration celebrated there yesterday the Palestine Arabs ceased work as a protest against the declaration, thus renewing their pledge to oppose the Zionist policy to the end.—Reuter.

CIRCASSIANS IN ARMENIA.

APPEAL FOR TRANSFER TO TURKISH TERRITORY.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Constantinople.—A large number of Circassians residing in Armenia, being dissatisfied with the treatment of the local Bolshevist Government, have requested the Turkish Government to transfer them to Turkish territory. They declare that if their request is not granted they will apply to Persia. The Armenians in Turkey are fearful that they may be exchanged for the applicants, though this suggestion is officially denied.—Reuter.

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY

HOME RULE AGITATION.

PERTURBATION IN SIML.

A SECRET GOVT. CIRCULAR.

MRS. BESANT'S INTERNMENT AND RELE ASE

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

XV

STRICTLY COPYRIGHT.

In the following, the fifteenth, instalment of his Reminiscences Mr. Horniman deals with the birth and rapid progress of the Indian Home Rule movement under the leadership of Mrs. Besant and Lok. Tilak, the alarm of the bureaucracy all over the country, and the latter's frantic attempts to throttle the movement by wild repression. The futile effort of Lord Willingdon to check the progress of the national movement in this presidency by gagging the Lokmanya and placing a ban on Mrs. Besant's entry into the Presidency and the equally futile attempt of Lord Pentland to suppress the movement in the Southern presidency by imprisoning Mrs. Besant and two of her lieutenants are referred to, as well as the part Mr. Horniman himself played in defeating these bureaucratic attempts.

As Mr. Horniman says, the campaign of repression but fanned the flames of discontent to such an extent that the Government in England was obliged to effect a change in the Secretaryship of State and to throw a sop to the agitation in India in the shape of the declaration of August 1917.

The whole of 1917, following on the important decisions taken by the League and the Congress at Lucknow, was a period of intensive agitation all over India. I think Bombay registered the highest point of activity and ability in the conduct of propaganda and incessant stimulation of the popular enthusiasm, which was not, as in the past, confined to the cities and the larger mofussil towns, but began to spread in the agricultural districts like a flame. The "dumb millions" who had for so long served the bureaucracy and the writers in the Anglo-Indian press as a stock argument against the danger of handing over the control of the administration to an "oligarchy" of the political vocal section of the community, now showed that they were neither deaf nor dumb, nor that they shared the sentiments of affection for their foreign rulers so sedulously attributed to them by these self-appointed guardians and friends. Nothing like the flame of popular enthusiasm for the national ideal which blazed over the Bombay Presidency had ever been seen since the establishment of British rule.

* * * *

There were as everyone knows two Home Rule Leagues, the Maharashtra League, formed by Lokmanya Tilak, and the League formed by Mrs. Besant. The latter was the one which was principally active in Bombay City and Gujarat. Well supplied with funds and workers, who were not only willing but extremely capable, and with two brilliant secretaries in the persons of Shankerlal Banker and Umar Sobani, the League made tremendous headway. There were constant meetings and mass demonstrations in Bombay and every week-end two or three parties of speakers went forth into the mofussil to address gatherings the size and composition of which were an amazing revelation of the new spirit of hope that was stirring the populations of the smaller towns and the mass of the peasantry. Among other places I visited, myself, were Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Surat and Broach, accompanied at different times by among others, Umar Sobani, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Ratansi Dharamsi, Vibhakar, Shankerlal Banker, and Telang. As typical of the enthusiasm and fervour of the people which we found everywhere I will refer only to our visit to Broach.

* * * *

We arrived, as one always had to, very early in the morning after an all-night journey, varied—as a rule—by demonstrations and speeches at the larger stations. There was very little rest. After bath and breakfast we proceeded at about ten o'clock on a triumphal progress round the town through streets so closely packed with cheering crowds that there was hardly room for our cars to tread their way. Broach is not a very large town and, ordinarily one could traverse its principle streets in a very short time. But, as we had to stop nearly every ten yards to be garlanded and receive addresses, it was one o'clock in the afternoon before this pleasant ordeal was concluded. I was looking at a photograph the other day, in the possession of my Mother, which was taken of the gathering at which this procession finally reached its destination, and all I could see of myself was a small piece of bald head emerging with difficulty from a bank of about two hundred garlands. The meeting which we addressed was most impressive. There were many thousands present and the majority of them had tramped in from the surrounding districts—in some cases from a distance of ten miles or more. There had been heavy rain the night before and the ground was a quagmire. At the end of the meeting an old peasant rose from the outskirts of the crowd asked to be allowed to speak. He said, "All I wish to say is that we have had to sit here for hours in the mud, but we would have sat for hours longer to hear the words of hope to which we have been able to listen."

It is pleasant to look back on those days of strenuous activity and remember the affectionate unity of all those with whom I worked, but melancholy to think of the divisions and dissensions which came so soon and the disappointing result of it all, through the feeble surrender of so many to the beguiling persuasions of the advocates of Dyarchy.

* * * *

It was not surprising that the secretariats from Simla to Madras were thrown into a state of perturbation by the dimensions which the Home Rule agitation was reaching, and the word soon went forth from the mountain tops that everything possible was to be done to counteract, if not actually to suppress, it. The instructions were contained in a strongly-worded circular from the Government of India to the provincial governments. This circular was supposed to be strictly secret but its existence soon became known. The Government of India were by no means anxious to appear, at a time when the exigencies of the war required them to be on good terms with the people, in the role of open opponents of a movement which had undoubtedly seized the popular imagination. They were willing to wound but rather afraid to strike, and, I believe, the instructions to the provincial governments were intended to be carried out in a very cautious spirit. The first to blunder was Lord Willingdon, who launched, first an abortive prosecution of Mr. Tilak, who convicted by the mofussil court, was triumphantly acquitted by the Bombay High Court. It was not long after this that I had an interview with Lord Willingdon about another matter and he took occasion to express a very emphatic opinion of what he regarded as the mistaken judgment of Mr. Justice Batchelor. I expressed my own opinion that the initiation of the prosecution was a blunder, whereupon His Excellency declared that he was determined to protect his officers from such attacks on the administration. This is always the cant phrase. It is a pity Governors cannot think a little more of protecting the people, whose welfare is committed to their care, and a little less of their autocratic officials, who are quite capable of looking after themselves.

* * * *

Lord Willingdon's next blunder was the issue of an order excluding Mrs. Besant from the Presidency of Bombay. This naturally created the most intense popular anger throughout the province, and, as might have been expected by a more far-seeing man, had the effect of giving an added stimulus to the movement for which Mrs. Besant had made herself responsible. It was left to Lord Pentland, the Governor of Madras, however, to put the most extreme interpretation on the Government of India's circular. I was engaged one Sunday morning in the delicate operation of shaving when Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Umar Sobani, Telang and others rushed into my room with the news that Mrs. Besant had been ordered to be interned, together with her two chief lieutenants, Wadia and Arundel, and that "New India" had been forced to suspend publication. I remember that I was shaving at the time because Telang expressed astonishment at the way in which I walked about the room with my razor in my hand, performing what he regarded as dangerous operation, without any particular attention to the looking glass—a habit of mine.

* * * *

After an earnest consultation we came to the unanimous conclusion that one thing must be prevented at all costs—the Government of Madras could not be allowed the satisfaction of shutting up the chief organ of the Home Rule League in Southern India. It was thereupon decided that Telang and I should proceed by the evening mail to Madras to undertake the conduct of the paper until permanent arrangements could be made for carrying it on during the period of Mrs. Besant's and her companions' internment. I had deve-

(Continued on page 9.)

"SOUNDS LIKE COMIC OPERA."

ALLEGED BOLSHEVIK CONSPIRACY.

HEARING OF APPEAL.

PT. KAPILDEV MALAVIYA'S ARGUMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 4.

Resuming his arguments to-day in the appeal on the decision in the Bolshevik Conspiracy case, Pandit Kapildeo Malaviya dealt with the cases of each accused separately. Taking the case of Gupta the counsel said two letters from Roy said to be written from Berlin to the accused were not proved. Even if proved they did not prove the existence of conspiracy.

The Chief Justice referred to the letter, dated Berlin, August 23rd, in which the following passages appeared: "I have written to you by every mail to the address of your friend. What is news of "M." Something should be done to rescue him."

The Chief Justice: Does not the letter suggest that Roy and Gupta were interested in common work?

The Counsel, continuing, said the letters may contain some hidden meaning, but they do not relate to the conspiracy to deprive the King of his sovereignty in British India and the same might be said of the other letters. Counsel then dealt with the money order and the photograph and Gupta's visit to Dange, the accused, and emphasised that it was very easy for a person through enmity to address letters to innocent people.

The Chief Justice: You must not overlook Mr. K. B. Roy's evidence.

Counsel: Mr. K. B. Roy appears to be a guilty party more than any one else and his evidence must be looked in with great suspicion.

LETTERS FROM M. N. ROY.

Counsel then dealt with the case of Dange and referred to certain letters from M. N. Roy to the accused which he said was not admissible because neither Roy's handwriting nor his signature was proved.

One of the letters from Moscow which was read contained the following passage: "The question of forming a new party to assume the leadership of the Indian movement has been very much discussed here even before the Ahmedabad Congress. I insisted on the necessity of beginning the organisation of a mass party. I take it for granted that the Socialist Labour Party of India understands the necessity of international affiliation and believes that the Communist International is the only revolutionary International body. We should prepare for the organisation of a revolutionary mass party. I must tell you this programme has been discussed by people of world experience and well acquainted with the situation in India."

The Chief Justice remarked after hearing the letters read that the language appeared to be revolutionary.

Another letter from M. N. Roy, Berlin, to Dange said: "The Communist International thinks that the time has come for the organisation of a party in India." "I must tell you Shamsuddin Hasan works with Mohomed Siddiq who is the member of our party. He works under the direction of our centre in Kabul."

Another letter from M. N. Roy, Berlin, to Dange said: "Gandhism has played itself out, but we still have other 'isms', Arbindaism Bhagwandasism not to speak of Mahratta radicalism reinforced by Mr. C. R. Das."

The counsel read a number of other letters which occupied the greater part of the day.

CASE OF DANGE.

Summarising the case of Dange, the counsel said the position of the accused was he conducted a Socialist newspaper and being interested in Communism it was natural for him to find out Communist activities in other parts with a view to get in touch with them and with this end in view he kept up correspondence with M. N. Roy. Dange was a young man and was carried away with the ideas of Communism and communicated with various people and such action could not be interpreted as being meaning to deprive the King of his sovereignty in India.

The counsel then dealt with the accused Mczuffar Ahmad's case. This accused wrote letters from Calcutta jail which were intercepted. Mr. Malaviya referred briefly to Osmani's case and contended if other three accused were not guilty Osmani could not be guilty as he could not conspire alone. The counsel then drew the Court's attention to the law of conspiracy and submitted that the elements required to prove that the accused conspired did not exist. The accused were nonentities and had achieved absolutely no results. There was no sericusness or sense in what they did.

"SOUNDS LIKE COMIC OPERA."

The Chief Justice remarked a great deal of all this sounded like comic opera, but people concerned must be dealt with seriously. His Lordship suggested Government should write to Berlin authorities about Roy.

Mr. Alston said this had been done.

Mr. Malaviya closed his arguments at 2 p.m.

Mr. Ross Alston for the Crown related first how the prosecution came to know of the alleged conspiracy. Colonel Kaye, he said, had stated he received information from London that one Mahendranath Roy was attempting to start an organisation in India for the propagation of Bolshevik ideas. His attention was then drawn to the book by the accused, Dange, entitled "Gandhi versus Lenin." The views propounded in the book lead Colonel Kaye to believe that Dange was interested in Lenin's propaganda and he caused the accused's correspondence to be intercepted which lead to the discovery of the conspiracy. Mr. Alston then showed from the evidence that a person named M. N. Roy and the Communist International organisation did exist and drew the Court's attention to the passages in the intercepted correspondence which showed that the accused had conspired with Roy. Various exhibits were referred to by the counsel. There was one in which the Communist Congress wrote: "The British Rule in India can only be overcome by violent revolution. The people of India will never liberate themselves from the present slavery without sanguinary revolutionary struggle." The communication went on to say that the programme of the Agrarian revolution would win the native troops to the cause of national freedom and said: "Down with British Imperialism, long live the free people of India." The counsel pointed out from the documents read that the dangerous character of the conspiracy was apparent.

Mr. Alston had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

"EMPTY AIR BUBBLES."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

Mr. Ross Alston continued his arguments for prosecution this morning and pointed out that his case was that the letters and documents found showed the accused believed themselves to be working under a revolutionary organisation known as the Communist International. Counsel then read the memorandum sent by M. N. Roy from Zurich which was meant to be read at the Conference of the party to be held at Lucknow. It was headed "Memorandum to the Conference for organising a working class party in India" and gave instructions and directions for organising that party. The following are the quotations from the document:—

"Economic freedom of the producing classes can be conquered only through a revolutionary struggle from the beginning to the end. The agrarian question must be the pivot of our programme. The slogans of Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience have proved to be but empty air bubbles. Everybody from Mr. Kelkar to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is a Non-cooperator, so elastic has the term become. It is ridiculous to say we are non-violent revolutionaries. Such breed cannot grow even on the soil of India. The term non-violence negatives all essential principles upon which our party is based. It should be dropped from our programme."

The Chief Justice:—"He is able to put his point of view with great directness."

Mr. Alston.—Government, he wants in India, is the like one in Russia—of workers' and peasants'."

One intercepted letter addressed to Mr. C. R. Das written by M. N. Roy had the following passage:—"The Indian National Congress need not go abegging for sympathy at the doors of opportunist bourgeois Governments. It can count upon the unflinching support of the most powerful revolutionary body of the world and the only Government which has defeated the combined might of the capitalist world stands at the vanguard of this international revolutionary organisation."

Then the Court rose for the lunch.

When the hearing was resumed after lunch, Mr. Alston read passages from accused Dange's book "Lenin versus Gandhi" and from his paper "The Socialist." Counsel then went on to show the complicity of each of the accused in the offence for which they were convicted and referred to documents in support, mostly letters to or from M. N. Roy in Germany and to one another. Counsel had not concluded when the court rose for the day.

MR. AND MRS. GREASON.

COURT DETAINS THEIR DEPARTURE FROM INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 5.

Mr. and Mrs. Greason who had booked their passages to the United Kingdom *en route* for the United States of America were unable to leave to-day as they have been detained by the Court in connection with the assault case.

GLEASON ASSAULT CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 3.

Five witnesses, including Major Middletonwest, Police Surgeon and Police Commissioner gave evidence to-day in the Gleason assault case.

Major Middletonwest said if the wound had penetrated one inch further it would have proved dangerous. He then classified the injuries received by Mrs. Gleason as simple.

Mahomed Hussain, betel stall keeper, deposed that when he was in his stall with his assistant some of the Poonjyis came to him and sat near his stall. The Poonjyis were carrying sticks. A gentleman and a lady passed his stall and three Poonjyis and a layman attacked them. One of them had a knife of an arm's length. Witness, who had identified the accused at the identification parade again identified them in the court. Witness said the accused used often to come to his stall. The first accused U. Zagarnya told him not to give evidence and held out a threat that the life of the witness would be in danger if he did so.

The hearing of the case was adjourned till Wednesday.

Official and Personal.

H. E. the Governor of the United Provinces, Major R. O. Chamier Private Secretary and Captain T. K. Jones, Aide-de-Camp arrived at Government House, Bombay on Wednesday.

Mrs. F. J. B. Rutherford and Miss Rutherford arrived at Government House Bombay on Wednesday.

UNIVERSITY REFORM COMMITTEE.

REV. DUHR'S EVIDENCE.

The University Reform Committee met again on Wednesday, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad being in the chiar. The first witness examined was Rev. Fr. J. Duhr, S. T., Principal, St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

Father Duhr considered that on the whole the Bombay University could well congratulate itself upon the work it had done during the short time of its existence. Many of those students who went abroad for education had on the whole cut a very decent figure and that fact went to prove that their University had done remarkably well.

Coming to the question of the aims and function of the Bombay University, without entering into the more philosophical question of University education as such, it was to train up efficient professional men such as doctors, engineers and so forth, to prepare professors to come to the University and lastly to give a large number of their well-to-do classes, the culture and tastes of educated refined men and women. Continuing he said that it was from the class of University educated men that the leaders of thought, scholars and men of enterprise would normally arise.

In the opinion of Father Duhr it was unfair to condemn root and branch the educational work of the last fifty years. It would not be wise to break entirely with the past and to go in reforms so drastically of a system of education which might have its short-comings but which was in the main responsible for calling into life and stimulating a far-reaching interest in all questions of learning science, city-life and national improvement and aspirations.

Referring to the question of secondary and intermediate education, Father Duhr said that as a rule students were inadequately prepared for entering upon University education. The knowledge of English in many cases was so deficient that the professors had continually to make an effort to remain within a narrow range of vocabulary and ideas. The ditness was of opinion that the creation of a set of intermediate colleges was not necessary. He was completely against the idea and thought that they would complicate the problem of education and would be of doubtful advantage.

As regards secondary education, Father Duhr could not understand how it came within the province of University education unless University was considered as a department of Government. He did not think that the University should interfere with the secondary education. If they thought that the students were inadequately prepared for entering University, they should prescribe an entrance or matriculation examination which would give them the pick of high school students and would naturally compel secondary education to become more efficient.

Referring to the teaching of science, the witness was of opinion that they did not lag behid. But it was different thing as regards the living languages. Too much emphasis was laid upon purely philological explanation and interpretation. In living languages, English included, *vivo voce* examinations where diction would be taken into consideration, should be considered as an essential test of proficiency.

UNIVERSITY'S REMOVAL TO SALSETTE.

Coming to the question of the removal of University to Salsette Father Duhr was of opinion, that it is impracticable. Moreover there were no special advantages in doing so. If they removed to Salsette their institutions would be something like monasteries cut off from the actual life of a great city like Bombay.

As regards the constitution of the University, the chief defect, in the opinion of Father Duhr was that the very men who did teaching or examining were not sufficiently represented. The Senate should hand over part of its work to the Board of Studies. Every professor of the University or affiliated college should be *ex-officio* members on the Board of studies.

Referring to the vernaculars, Father Duhr thought that it was very desirable to have University colleges where the medium of instruction would be vernaculars either Gujarati or Marathi. For the present there must be colleges in which the medium of instruction should be English. In the vernacular colleges, English should be taught as a subsidiary language. Father Duhr then instances the case of his native province of Luxemburg, where the people used their vernacular at home, but studied French and German for their University education. He saw no reason why the same thing should not be practicable in India. He was strongly of opinion that there should be vernacular universities teaching Gujarati and Marathi and that time was not long in coming. Even then the witness thought that woud be need of colleges, especially in a city like Bombay, where English would be the medium of instruction. He would go to the extent of saying that those parents who were in favour of developing vernacular would demur sending their boys to vernacular Universities but would like to send them to the colleges where English was the medium. That was the experience in Luxemburg also.

Asked whether it was desirable to make more use of the vernaculars in secondary education, the witness was of opinion that Mathematics, History and Geography should be taught through the vernaculars.

Father Duhr did not think that a separate college for women was a necessity. The University should never frame its legislation as to exclude women from any course open to men.

Asked whether it was not a fact that a certain number of girls were prevented from taking advantage of University education because of the want of a separate college, Father Duhr said that generally parents who wanted to give higher education to their daughters did not object sending their daughters to mixed colleges.

DR. DALAL'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. A. K. Dalal, F.R.C.S., was the next witness examined.

Referring to post-graduate studies, Dr. Dalal said that at present there were no facilities for teaching them and as a result their bright students had to go to foreign countries. He thought it was high time they started post-graduate teaching in Surgery, Medicine, Pathology and Materia Medica particularly. As regards the starting of a School of Tropical Medicine, Bombay afforded ideal conditions in view of the large population and the unhealthy climate of the city.

BENGAL ORDINANCE.

PROTEST DEMONSTRATION IN PUNJAB

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov 3

The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee expresses its severe condemnation of the repressive policy now being vigorously pursued by the Government of Bengal It strongly protests against the raking up old, obsolete and despotic regulations and the promulgation of ordinances empowering the executive to arrest and punish whomsoever they may chose Working Committee believes, from the way in which Government is arresting men of note and position and carrying out raid on the Congress and Swarajya offices that this persecution is being resorted to, to crush peaceful and constitutional political activities namely that of the Congress and the Swarajya Party. In its opinion it is a challange to the whole political India and it therefore expresses its determination to support Bengal and offers its services for helping in carrying on any constitutional agitation consistent with the Congress Creed against this encroachment on our primary rights All Congress Committees in the Punjab and the Frontier Province have been requested to hold public meeting on the 3rd of November to pass resolutions of condemnation of Government's repressive policy

BHIWANI MILL CASE.

CORRECT VERSION OF REPORT.

With reference to the Associated Press raport of the Bhiwani mill fire case, which appeared in our issue of the 31st ultimo and in which it was stated that one Mr S Sunder, an insurance surveyor Bombay, was charged with the offence of having entered into a criminal conspiracy with the Managing Agent of the mill with intent to defraud the insurance companies, we are informed that Mr Sunder was arrested in Bombay on the 22nd ultimo and subsequently bailed out in the sum of Rs 150.000 and that he left for Bhiwani the same night by the Delhi Express

INDIANS IN KENYA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In our preoccupation over the Viceroy's Bengal Ordinance, let us not forget a matter concerning our brethren overseas. Ever momentous as the matter has been it is all the more so now that a very strong Conservative Government will hold power in England with a reasonable certainty of continuing for the full term of five years. The momentous matter has been dealt with in the East African letter published to-day in the "Bombay Chronicle" There are now a good many Indians in East Africa who wish to use the Legislative Council of Kenya to strengthen and safeguard the Indian position in Kenya. A controversy is raging as to entering the Council. We in India have got a very painful experience of what such a controversy can bring. We may have room for parties in India. But Indians out of India must be united as one man if they care for their existence and the name of their mother country. The proverb "Divided we fall" is applicable even in India but it contestably governs the whole existence of Indians overseas. It is our boundden duty, therefore, to see that our Kenya brethren are not divided over the question of Council entry. It was very much to be wished that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who has got what may be called magical influence over Kenya Indians, could sail next week for East Africa and wean the Indians there from any division. A debate inside a conference is not what matters. But the action of the Kenya Indians must be one. If Mrs. Naidu be not in a condition to sail to Kenya, let some other person like Dr Ansari be at once deputed to go and tell them that outside India, Indians can, on no account, afford to be divided I do not judge whether council boycott or council entry will safe-guard and strengthen Indian cause in Kenya. This is certain, however, that neither of these will do as much harm as any division among Indians there. I do not mind which section should succeed. This is certain, however, that one section alone can suceed. I do not know whether the majority section will succeed or the section which may be smaller but has more energetic and confident leaders. This is certain, however, that the action of the successful section must be supported by the unanimous vote of all Indians in Kenya Let the A I C C take immediate action in the matter alone or in conjunction with the Liberal Federation Let an Indian leader be deputed to East Africa with the moral backing of the whole of knowing India. And let him be deputed forthwith because with the Conservative Government in power in England, time becomes of the essence in this matter. His one mission shall be to demand unity of all Indians in Kenya over the question of council entry.—Yours, etc.

P R LELE

November 5

SPINNING FRANCHISE.

(Continued from previous page.)

Swarajist leaders will meet again to-morrow morning and continue the discussions.

LEADERS IN CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

The Leaders' Conference was engaged in earnest discussion of the political situation this morning. Every one is contributing towards formulation of a scheme for a United Congress at Belgaum. It is probable Mahatma Gandhi will once more demonstrate his spirit of accommodation by yielding to the Swarajist wish of making spinning non-compulsory. It transpires the Congress voters' qualification shall be raised to eight annas, and two thousand yards of yarn shall be considered as an alternate to this.

DISCUSSION ON QUESTION OF UNITY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

Mr. Gandhi's conference with the members of the Executive Committee of the All-India Swaraj Party and prominent Swarajists in Bengal lasted for nearly three hours. After general discussion of important matters including the Bengal situation which called for united action on the part of Indians it is understood the Conference dealt with the question of unity between the two wings of the Congress. Mr. Gandhi participated in the discussions and indicated his views for minimising the differences between the Swarajists and the No-Changers. After Mr. Gandhi left the Conference the Swarajists continued their deliberations and it is understood they have expressed views favouring unity between the two wings of the Congress under Mr. Gandhi's leadership. The Executive Committee of the All-India Swarajya Party will meet to-morrow morning when it will formulate the Swarajist views which will be formally communicated to Mr. Gandhi.

A JOINT STATEMENT TO BE ISSUED.

Discussions of the Swarajists with Mr. Gandhi are expected to be resumed to-morrow afternoon when the Bengal situation will be taken up for detailed consideration. It is understood that a joint statement by Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. C. R. Das will be issued as soon as the discussions are completed and agreements on the various questions are reached.

Mr. Gandhi spent to-day some time in spinning. After attending the meeting of the Swarajists he went out for a drive.

UNITY CONFERENCE EFFORTS.

MADRAS CORPORATION'S APPRECIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 4.

The term of office of Dewan Bahadur V. Thirumalai Pillai as President of the Madras Corporation having expired on the 1st instant a meeting of the Corporation was held this evening to elect his successor. Khan Bahadur Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur, Sheriff of Madras, was elected President unanimously.

The following resolution was then moved by Mr. Chakrai Chetty, Swarajya Councillor, and adopted unanimously:—"That the Council welcomes the efforts made at the Unity Conference at Delhi to bring about unity and harmony among the Hindus, Mahomedans and other communities."

ARREST OF CONGRESS WORKERS.

PROTEST OF BENGAL P. C. C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

At the annual meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee held to-day, resolutions were passed condemning the action of Government in arresting the Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and other Congress workers and expressing sorrow at the death of Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, ex-President of the Congress. 56 members, including ten leaders, were elected as co-opted members of the Congress Committee.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

ADDRESS TO MAHATMA TO BE GIVEN TO-DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

Mr. Gandhi will receive the address of welcome from the Corporation of Calcutta to-morrow afternoon at five o'clock at the Town Hall.

ANOTHER ADDRESS TO MAHATAMA.

HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY'S DECISION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

In addition to an address from the Corporation of Calcutta, Mr. Gandhi will also receive, to-morrow, an address from the Howrah Municipality. Mr. Gandhi is expected to leave Calcutta for Delhi day after to-morrow.

OPIUM CONFERENCE AT GENEVA.

SOVIET DECLINES TO PARTICIPATE.

M. CHICHERIN'S REASONS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Geneva.—M. Chicherin, in the course of a memorandum declining the League's invitation to the Soviet Government to participate in the second Opium Conference at Geneva on the 17th November, says that his Government has come to the conclusion that, while the established object of the Conference is to combat diffusion of narcotics in various countries, it is in reality endeavouring to satisfy commercial interests and realise business profit for the members of the Conference and therefore the Soviet Government considers participation useless. M. Chicherin declares that it is evident that the Conference will not be able to reach positive results.—Reuter.

JAPANESE DELEGATE'S SUGGESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Geneva.—A statement was read to-day in the League Opium Conference by the principal Japanese delegate in which he proposed a strict regulation of the sale of opium which should be made to licensed addicts. Educative steps, whereby the danger of opium should be made known, were also suggested.—Reuter.

CHINA'S STATUS IN LEAGUE.

CHINESE DELEGATE'S OBJECTION.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Geneva.—There was another lively debate to-day at the opening of the Conference. Discussing the rules of procedure on the agenda Mr. Sze, China, wanted to oknow what measures other states intended to adopt before China would be able to suggest measures. His Government strongly objected to the interference in the internal affairs of China. Mr. Sze further objected to China being admitted to the Committees in an advisory capacity only and regretted that he was unable to give a blank cheque to other Powers to decide what measures should be applied in China.

Mr. Campbell, India (!) said, if the present conference was delayed by the procedure suggested by the Chinese delegate, the latter would have to assume the responsibility.

Mr. Sze afterwards emphasised that China would readily cooperate with other countries in the suppression of opium smoking and hoped that other states would act similarly.

Mr. Saku, Japanese, made a statement showing the progress in the suppression of opium smoking in Japan.—Reuter.

LIVERPOOL RAILWAY DISASTER.

KING'S MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 4.

Latest reports place the number of persons killed by the wreck of the Liverpool-Blackpool Express at 13. Thirty-six others were injured. 300 men worked feverishly all night to recover the dead and free the injured. Two amazing escapes were those of the fireman and of the signalman whose cabin was demolished by the derailed train. The signalman was hurled some distance and fell head first into a pond. Only a few sticks remained to tell where his cabin had stood. The fireman was thrown clear off the engine. The driver who stuck to his post was crushed to death under the engine.

The King has transmitted through the General Manager of the London Manchester and Sheffield Railway a message of sympathy to the relatives of the dead and to the injured.—B. O. W.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company has declared a dividend of ten per cent, less income-tax, on ordinary shares for the year ended March 31st and carried forward £1,746,000.—Reuter.

PLAGUE IN A CALIFORNIA CITY.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Los Angelos.—A mysterious disease believed to be pneumonic plague has broken out here. The death-roll has hitherto been 25. Five other cases are in hospital. Health officers are doing their utmost to quarantine the contacts. Fifteen blocks of the Mexican and the Chinese quarters are isolated. Police cordons have been formed. The Mayor has decided to place the situation in the hands of a committee composed of the Federal State, County and City Health authorities.—Reuter.

QUEENSTOWN MURDER ECHO

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Dublin.—Sevan men arrested in connection with the Queenstown murder were discharged to-day after the police had declined to offer evidence.—Reuter.

Complete restoration to health

...kly results from the use of Dr. Lalor's ...dyne. Let the cause of your suffering be any ...dozen things, such as nervous exhaustion ...ecessful worry, premature decay, nerve ...neuritis, anæmia, influenza, malaria, or a ...istent "down and out" feeling. Dr LALOR'S

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...at once put you in good fettle. For over 60 ... Phosphodyne has been the world's Tonic *par ...llence*. In every quarter of the globe it is still ...me. Phosphodyne is inexpensive, safe and sure.

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BROADCASTING RECEIVING :: SETS ::

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Everybody is so at times and in many cases it makes life a burden. The fault is with the stomach, liver and kidneys. When the digestive organs are out of order,

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Beecham's Pills; they will set them right.

This medicine acts gently and thoroughly; is safe and suitable alike for either sex.

For women Beecham's Pills are invaluable.

Take this medicine whenever you experience any form of digestive irregularity and you will have reason to be grateful because of the benefits derived from the use of

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MAHATMA GANDHI.

"GREATEST SPIRITUAL FACTOR."

AMERICAN VISITORS' OPINION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 4.

Doctor R. M. Cramer of the New York City and Dr. Edward A. Ross, Prof. of Sociology, in the University of Winsconsin, arrived here last evening and expect to stay for about a week. The main object of their visit is to study the contemporary Indian mind by enquiries and interviews with the representative men in all parts of India. This is a method which Professor Ross has followed in his visits to various parts of the world resulting in such books as the "Changing Chinese," "The South of Panama," "Russia In Upheaval" and the "Social Revolution in Mexico." They left America about the middle of June and in their tours have studied the social conditions in South Africa. They reached Bombay about two weeks ago and since then they have conferred with a number of persons including Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Dr. Modi, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Professor Mukherjee of Baroda and Mr. Bajpai, the Chief Justice of Jaipur. Before reaching Delhi they visited Poona, Baroda and Jaipur. Leaving Delhi they intend to visit Lahore, Amritsar, Lucknow, Benares, Allahabad, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore and Madura. From Madura they sail for Colombo about the end of the year.

MAHATMA AND AMERICANS.

Professors Ross has been invited to address the student bodies in the Indian Universities at some of these places. Before leaving New York the two visitors were given a dinner by the Indian Club. They declared that their desire to visit India was intensified by their contact with many fine Indian students in the American Universities and other Indians. They added that there was a great interest among the Americans in the personality and movement of Mr. Gandhi who was considered by some leading Americans as one of the greatest spiritual factors in the world today. Both the visitors a few days ago went to Ahmedabad and saw Mr. Gandhi's Ashram there and wanted to see Mr. Gandhi in Delhi. Mr. Gandhi has however gone to Calcutta but they hope to see him in a few days. They have letters of introduction from the officials in England to the officials in India. Among the non-officials to whom they have letters of introduction are Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. C. R. Das, Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. K. T. Paul, Dr. Datta, Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, Mrs. Annie Besant and Mr. I. B. Sen.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Amraoti held on Tuesday under presidentship of Babasaheb Khaparde M.L.C., a resolution was passed condemning the Governor-General's new ordinance and the repressive policy against the Swarajists of Bengal.

SKIN ERUPTIONS ORIGINATE IN BAD BLOOD,

THAT IS WHY THEY DISAPPEAR WHEN THE BLOOD HAS BEEN PURIFIED AND ENRICHED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Mr. K. Richard Peiris of Panadura Ceylon is one of those very numerous people who can testify to the curative merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from personal experience. He says:—



Mr. K. R. Peiris.

"As a result of impure weak blood some time ago spots appeared all over my body, legs and arms, and soon these broke out into ulcers. I first tried purgative medicines in the belief that they might do me good, but without success. Then I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and these blood pills put me right. At the time when I commenced taking them it was a torture to me to wear my coat, so bad were my arms. But before many doses signs of improvement set in and eventually the sores healed.

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The full address of Mr. Peiris is "Richieland," Walana, Panadura, Ceylon. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the famous blood and nerve tonic which cured him, are obtainable from chemists throughout the world at Rs. 2 per bottle. Rs. 11 for 6 bottles, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats.

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MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 7)

loped a carbuncle in my side which had been causing me great pain all the night, but in the excitement of these untoward events I forgot all about it, until I was settled in the train when it made its existence felt again with some emphasis. It gave me a great deal of trouble during the whole journey and my stay in Madras, but thanks to the attentions of my faithful servitor, Abdul, who, with great natural skill, rendered all the surgical and medical aid that was required, I was able to treat as of little account an ailment that might in other circumstances have kept me in bed for two or three days.

* * * *

On our way to Madras we were joined by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, who had started on a similar mission from Poona. We arrived to find Mrs. Besant still at Adyar, very calm and dignified in the disaster that had befallen her, but quite resigned to the idea that "New India" would have to remain dormant. We were soon able to persuade her that such need not be the case. I expressed my willingness if necessary to remain in Madras for some time to bring out the paper, leaving the editorial care of the "Chronicle" for the time being to my assistants, but ultimately it was decided, after we had been able to reassure Mrs. Besant and her friends as to the financial arrangements, that Mr. Telang should undertake the editorial charge of the paper. Already one day had been missed but no time was lost, and that afternoon Mr. Telang, accompanied by Mrs. Besant's lawyers, went to the Magistrate with the necessary deposit under the Press Act and made his declaration as printer and publisher of the paper. The Magistrate was at first reluctant to accept the declaration, though it was made clear to him that under the Act he had no alternative, and delayed the proceedings while he communicated by telephone with the Secretariat, but everything was finally settled and "New India", to the chagrin of all the Government officials, came out again the next day with a leader by myself, severely trouncing Lord Pentland, a special article by Mr. Kelkar and another one by Mr. Telang. The next day we all spoke at a huge demonstration of protest against the tyrannical action of the Government of Madras and in the evening we assisted at the triumphal farewell departure of Mrs Besant and her two fellow-internees. The same night I returned to Bombay to throw myself with added zest into work if spreading the Home Rule gospel, to which was now added the initiation of a giant campaign for the release of the Madras leaders.

* * * *

I do not think that anything in the long course of my journalistic career and political career ever caused me such solid satisfaction as this brief mission to Madras, in which so much was accomplished. My satisfaction must have been shared by everybody concerned; by those whom we left behind in Bombay, but who had made the success of our mission possible by guaranteeing the financial support that it was necessary to promise Mrs. Besant, so that she could be assured that, in the event of any serious demands on the exchequer of the paper, either by reason of further official action or loss of public support following on her removal from the editorial chair, the money needed would be forthcoming, and by those who were with me in Madras and assisted at the resuscitation of the corpse so recently slain by Government. The gloom which had been cast over Adyar and Madras by the order of deportation, the extinction of "New India" and Mrs. Besant's own decision that it was impossible to continue the existence of the paper in the circumstances produced by Government action, gave way to a new spirit of enthusiasm and hope when it was found that "New India" after all was not yet dead and the first number under its new editorship appeared, after the brief interval of a couple of days, showing by its contents that the battle against the bureaucracy was to be carried on with undiminished vigour and courage, even though Mrs. Besant's master hand was absent. The meeting which was held on the Tuesday afternoon of the day on which the internees left Madras was one of the finest I have attended outside Bombay. The large theatre was closely packed with an enthusiastic audience, whose conduct showed that, as usual, high-handed and oppressive official action had only served to stimulate the popular cause. How much the Government did to help us in those days!

* * * *

I returned to Bombay to find that the Home Rule movement in my own province had received a stimulus as great, if not greater. For some time our efforts to persuade the more advanced of the Moderate leaders to join the Home Rule League had been unavailing, but the autocratic and indefensible step of resorting to internment of a great popular leader with the object of stifling a perfectly legitimate popular agitation which had been conducted in a strictly constitutional manner, roused indignation in even the most cautious breasts, and new members came pouring into the League even from the ranks of people who had hitherto looked at it doubtfully on account of the representations assiduously spread by certain parties, that it had been started not to help, but to kill the Congress.

* * * *

Among the new adherents were Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Chintamani, Mr. Jehangir Petit and last but not least Mr. M. A. Jinnah. The Bombay Presidency Association, fortress of the Moderates, lost no time in meeting and passing a resolution of protest under the presidency of Sir Dinshah Wacha, while the most sensational act of protest was that of the volatile and impulsive Mr. S. R. Bomanji, who announced, amidst a great uproar created by himself, that he would give a lakh of rupees to the Bombay branch of the League. Whether this offer was the outcome of this irrepressible craze for getting into the limelight I cannot say. But there was great difficulty subsequently in collecting the money and when it was finally secured Mr. Bomanji managed to have its acceptance hedged round with conditions, which made its use for any practical purposes of the League almost impossible. And later, when he found that the limelight was going to shine on Dyarchy, he actually demanded the right to hand over ten thousand rupees of the amount to Mr. Sastri for the expenses of his visit to England in support of Mr. Montagu's scheme. It required very firm speaking on the part of Mr. Jinnah, who had by that time become President of the League, to make Mr. Bomanji understand that legal action would certainly be taken to prevent this misuse of a portion of his own gift. Mr. Bomanji bowed to the inevitable, but with the help of the "Times of India" he took his revenge on Mr. Jinnah at the earliest opportunity and showed his resentment in the League by refusing his signature to the cheque whenever a proposal came forward to spend any portion of the amount he had given to the cause with such magnificent gestures when the limelight was in full flood.

* * * *

During the next three months all threw themselves heart and soul into the agitation for Mrs. Besant's release. The echoes and re-echoes of the popular clamour reverberated in the remotest corners of India. In every province the agitation which had been in progress since the Lucknow Congress was doubly and trebly intensified, and nowhere more so than in Bombay. Public meetings and perpetual private conferences became as much a normal part of our daily existence as the taking of our daily meals—in my case, I think, even more so,—while leaders where continually hurrying to and fro all over the country, discussing plans and ways and means. The country was indeed in such a ferment that the higher authorities were becoming seriously alarmed. Whitehall was anything but gratified by the results of Lord Pentland's folly. So far from stifling the Home Rule agitation, even in his own Presidency, the Madras Governor had given it a tremendous fillip all over India and added to it the wave of popular indignation at Mrs. Besant's imprisonment and the new agitation for her release.

* * * *

In the middle of all this came the scandal of the Mesopotamia report, which exposed, not only the incompetence but the dishonesty of the Indian administration. A rising young Liberal politician, who had been twice Under-Secretary for India, took the occasion of the Mesopotamia debate to describe the Government of India in terms of scathing condemnation. For the moment, public opinion in Great Britain was thoroughly roused, and the fury of the Imperialist Press was diverted from its usual object of attack—the political agitators—to the "heaven-born" bureaucracy. "The Indian bureaucracy", said one well-known Tory organ, "is revealed as grossly ignorant of that which it was the plain business of the bureaucrats to know, as utterly reckless of the lives of men for whom it was responsible, as fawningly obsequious to those above it, and as unapproachable and insolent to those below." This was but typical of the comments which were appearing throughout the British Press. Far, far stronger language was used about the Government of India and the Indian bureaucracy during those days in English organs of opinion, of all parties, than any Indian agitator had ever dared to use about them. It was true that the anger of the public and Press in England had only been roused because in this instance it was British interests and British lives that had been made to suffer by all the dishonesty and incompetence of which the Indian bureaucracy had been guilty. But in such a state of opinion it was hardly the time to justify to the British Parliament and people the continuance of a policy of intensive repression in India, which had been inaugurated by the internment of a British woman, who had espoused the national cause, and was day by day intensifying the storm of popular discontent. India's help was more than ever essential to the successful prosecution of the war and, unless something were done quickly to allay the popular discontent, it would not be so easy to secure Indian support for the Imperial cause. Even the bureaucrats themselves were shaken out of their self-complacent satisfaction with themselves and realised that the operation of crushing the Nationalist movement had better be suspended for the time being, and their efforts concentrated on its diversion into less dangerous channels. So, Mr. Austen Chamberlain who had so rigorously defended and supported all the incompetence and dishonesty which was now rousing the bitter anger and resentment, even of the Tory Press, was asked to make way at the India Office for the young Liberal ex-Under-Secretary, who lost no time in bringing about the release of the internees and issuing the famous announcement of August, 1917. We were all very tired, though we should have been ready to carry on the fight, and most of us were inclined to accept the announcement, not at its face value, but in the belief that the new regime would be carried on more in the spirit of Mr. Montagu's uncompromising language in the Mesopotamia debate than in the restricted and cautious terms of the Announcement passed by the Cabinet. And we were all very much mistaken!

(To be continued.)



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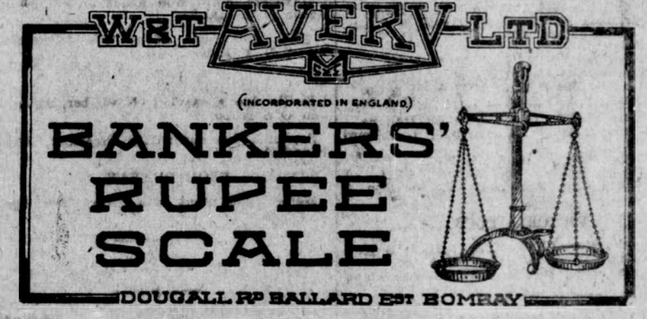
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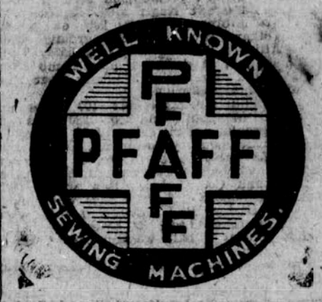
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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 5.

S S Gurna, Shillinglaw, Rangoon.
S S City of Paris, Miller, Liverpool.
S S City of Boston, Singleton, New York.
S S Clan Macbrayne, Smith, Liverpool.
S S Atna, Jacobson, Durban.
H T Margien, Griffiths, Southampton.

DEPARTURE.

S S City of Nagpur, Rae, Liverpool via Karachi.

LOADING.

Nov. 5.

Steamer Manella for Antwerp.
Steamer Barpeta for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Trieste for Trieste.

S S Gurna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gurna, 3228 tons, Captain W G Shillinglaw, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S City of Paris:—The City Line steamer City of Paris, 6858 tons, Captain R S Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Boston:—The City Line steamer City of Boston, 3702 tons, Captain J A Singleton, arrived in harbobur yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Atna:—The steamer Atna, 2874 tons, Captain K Jacobson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

H T Marglen:—The H T steamer Marglen, 6201 tons, Commander J N Griffiths, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton with troops.

S S Clan Macbrayne:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macbrayne, 2978 tons, Captain W Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S City of Nagpur:—The City Line steamer City of Nagpur, 6289 tons, Captain Sir J. R Rae, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, November 5.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed-

1 Reichenfels 2936 Antwerp, 8/11 L Edwards.
2 Narkunda 9690 London, 8/11 M M & Co.
4 Tambu Maru 3553 Kobe 11/11 N Y Kaisha.
6 Japan, 3837, N.F., N.F. M M & Co.
8 Manela 5041 K'chi 10/11 M M & Co.
9 Mandala 5190 P. Said 14/11 M M & Co.
10 Khandalla 3300 Durban 12/11 M M & Co.
10 Aquileia 4201, Genoa 15-11 M Itaiiana.
12 Nordkyn, 2936, Karachi 3/11 L Edward Ltd.
15 Soudan 4218 Japan, 11/11, M M & Co.
14 City of Madras, 3048 Karachi 11/11, J
16 York Castle, 3458, 10-11, T. Morrison & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Shunko Maru, 5027, Kobe, 9/11, O S K.
4 Vasna 2643 Busra 7/11 M M & Co.
5 Umona, 2388, Dunkirk, NF, Grahams and Co.
8 Gurna 3228 N. F., N F, M M & Co.
10/11 Dara, 3083, Mauritius 10/11, T Morrison.
12 Barpeta 1877 P Gulf, 12/11 M M & Co.

FROM DURBAN.

B Gamaria, 3232, Calcutta, 3/11 M M & Co.
B/Q Zayani 2627, N.F. N.F. R S Shushtary and Co.

C/R Chinkoa 3295 N.F., N. F. M M & Co
H Magwe, 80, NF, NF, Bhajekar & Khopkar.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Naldera due about 7th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Devanha due about 13th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mongolia due about 14th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 21st November, Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Margha due about 17th November Agent B I S N Co.

Naringa due about 15th December, Agent M M & Co.

Manora due about 5th January, Agent M M & Co.

Morvada due about 20th January, Agent M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Massilia due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

California due about 13th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Genoa due about 14th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

City of Cairo due about 26th November, Agent K N Co.

City of Manchester due about 8th December, Agent K N Co.

Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.

Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.

1 Tiepolo (not fixed).
Clan MacInnes due about 18th November, Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

Vigo due about 29th November, Agent J. P. Co

Bassano (not fixed). Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Trifels due about 6th November, Agent L Edward.

Werdenfels due about 16th November, Agent L Edward.

Argenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edwards.
Crostafels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.
Hohenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Hemland due about 18th November Agent Graham T Co.

Vinstra due about 7th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Japan due about 31st December, Agent Graham T. Co.
Rena due about 20th January, Agent Graham T. Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk due about 3rd January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Bovenkirk due about 6th November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Ridderkirk due about 12th December, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Streefkerk, due about 24th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Trieste due about 7th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

Pilsna due about 18th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st December, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Hankow due about 19th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Algio due about 10th November, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Morioku Maru due about 17th November Agent N Y Kaisha.

Ceylon Maru due about 29th November Agent N Y Kaisha.

Hakodate Maru due about 3rd December, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Hoba Maru due about 16th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 15th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Sardinia, due about 14th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 15th November, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

5-11-24.

S S Narkunda for London:—2 packages woollen rugs, 2 packages curios and pictures, Cox and King's Shipping Agency; 249 bags samodar fins, S H Joshi and Co.; 2 bales Goat skin, T P Veloo Mistry; 25 bales buffalo calf hides, 5 bales row hides, 1 bale calf hides, Purmahomed Hassan; 50 bales cotton, K Thaker and Co.; 876 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 4 bundles Lamb skin, F Hajioff; 10 cases and 20 cwt cardammon seed, E Virji and Coy.; 200 cwt Nagir seed, A Durst; 10 bales albi Fibres, A Durst; 2000 cwt cotton seed Volkart Bros.; 500 cwt groundnut oil cake, Alliance Trading Coy.; 2 bales Lamb sheep skin, A Abdulla; 1 bale Lamb sheep skin, Laduk Hassan; 37 bales goat skin, Anglo-Siam Corporation.

S S India for Liverpool:—100 bales raw cotton, H M Mehta and Co.; 280 bags and 350 cwt ground nut oil cake, W V Velmahomed; 100 bales country cotton fly, Textile Eng. Stores; 55 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas and Co. 43 bales raw wool, Latham Abercrombie and Co. 65 bales Raw wool. The Bombay Company Ltd.; 800 bags wheat flour, 200 bags Barley, E J Davur; 90 bales wool, raw, Birla Bros Ltd.; 32 bales wool raw, Laduk Hasan; 1 bale woollen carpet, Grindlay and Co.

S S India for Piraeus:—3 bales cotton grey, Sassoon J David and Co.

S S India for Barcelona:—100 bales Indian cotton, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co Ld.;

S S Aquilesia for Genoa:—100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 144 bales cotton raw, E Spinner and Co.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—130 bales Indian raw cotton, K Visram and Co.;

S S Mandala for Hull:—7860 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 4000 cwt cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus.

S S Mandala for Hamburg:—2000 cwt. ground nut oil cakes Jairam Parmanand Co. 4000 cwt ground nut oil cake, W V Velmohomed; 143 cases keshew nut kernel, Amin and Sons.

S S Nordkyn for Hamburg:—14 cases solid Dressed Calcutta Bristles, Cox and King's Shipping Agency 2 cases Lead types, J N Singh and Co. 200 cwt mustard seed, R Behram Bros.

S S Nordkyn for Ghent:—55 bales Indian cotton, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.;

S S Manila for Ghent:—110 bales Indian cotton, Bhaidas Cursondas and Co.

S S Manila for Antwerp:—60 cwt gum traghancanth, E Virji and Co.; 1000 cwt. linseed oil cake, Alliance Trading Co.

S S Umona for Barcelona: 300 bales Indian cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd. 4000 cwt Linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Umona for Dunkirk:—110 bales Indian cotton, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

S S Trieste for Trieste:—16000 cwt Teel seed, 7000 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros.;

S S Tricote for Trieste:—290 bales Indian cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 2000 cwt gingelly seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 4000 cwt gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

SS Trieste for Venice:—2000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co. Ltd.; 2000 cwt rape seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Trieste for Constantinople:—39 bundles woollen carpet,, 10 cases F. Intestine, M H Mafaskar.

S S York Castle for Dunkirk:—1000 cwt poppy seed, 1000 cwt castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co. 110 bales raw cotton. Japan Cotton Trading.

S S Shunku Maru for Nagova:—1000 bales Indian cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales Indian cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Shunku Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw, Curselji Bomanji and Co.

S S Shunku Maru for Hongkong:—50 cases Dry fruits E S Abdul Kayani.

S S Soudan for Osaka:—300 bales Indian cotton, The Bombay Coy. Ltd.

S S Soudan for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 200 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Soudan for Victoria:—3 bales carpets, Pohocmull Bros.

IMPORTS.

5-11-24.

S S Ahmedi. Agents Shariff Hassum and Co.:—

From Basrah:—3574 bags Dates, 10038 baskets Dates,

From Mahomerah:—751 bundles Dates, 104 bags Dates, 40 bags Linseed, 598 bags Gum 22 cases Almond kernels.

From Bushire:—80 bales cotton, 3 bundles specie, 29 bundles skins, 8 bubndles carpets, 30 jottas Almonds, 661 bags Almonds, 268 bags Almond kernels, 31 bags raisin, 52 bags poppy seed, 1487 bags Gum, 107 carboys Rose Water.

From Koweit:—6 bundles wool, 6 cases dye, 3 bundles skins.

From Bunder Abbas:—1066 bags dates, 239 bags Almonds, 14 bags Gum 30 bags Raisins, 119 bags Pistaches; 103 jottas Assotootida, 5 bags or bundles specie.

S S Soudan, Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.;—

From Kobe:—40 cases celluloid bangles, 23 cases cotton yarn, 19 cases cotton drill, 12 cases cotton sheeting, 90 bales cotton sheeting 50 bags dried Ginger, 464 pieces Logs.

From Shanghai:—40 bales silk, 20 packages silk, 92 bundles silk, 910 cases Tea, 266 half chests Tea, 108 cases silk piece goods, 36 cases silk yarn.

From Hongkong:—15 bundles Aniseed, 45 bundles Fire crackers, 80 packages Fire crackers, 375 cases Fire crackers, 63 cases silk piece goods, 31 cases silk, 200 bags sugar candy, 40 reels Matting, 10 cases cassia oil, 100 cases Pears, 50 cases Wet Ginger, 40 cases broken glass, 12 cases paper, 50 cases casia, 300 bundles cassia, 800 bales cassia, 25 ptckages Tea, 50 packages China roots, 11 cases China roots.

From Singapore: 1050 bags sago flour 12 bags Damar Batu; 469 bags betel nuts, 97 bags Nutmegs, 44 bags Pepper, 1359 pieces planks, 126 packages Tea, 173 bundles Rattans, 16 bundles Gum Benjamin; 39 cases Mace.

From Penang:—10 bags Nutmegs; 665 bags Pearl Tapioca; 717 slabs Tin.

From Colombo:—20 bales cotton piece goods 29 cases raw silk, 27 cases Tallow, 294 bags copra, 13 bags cocoanuts, 34 half chestes Tea 20 packages Tea, 19 cases Gas cylinder, 3 boxes Bar Gold.

From Melbourne:—87 pipes Tallow, 513 cases Jam, 40 cases canned fruit, 11 cases Biscuits.

From Auckland:—3 boxes Gold Bars

From Sydney:—59 pipes Tallow, 169 casks Tallow.

From Adelaide:—10 pipes Tallow, 28 boxes Sovereigns.

S S Bankura. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.—

From Dubai:—18 tins Pearls, 2 bundles Specie.

From Muskut:—11 bundles Specie, 183 crates Pomegranates, 540 bags sardines, 2345 bags Dates, 645 boxes Dates.

From Charber:—628 bundles Siffi Mats.

From Gwadur:—72 bundles Siffi Mats. 28 bundles Dry Fish; 31 bundles salted Fish.

From Busreh: 20 bags Old Scrap brass, 745 bags Dates, 3534 baskets Dates.

From Bushire:—24 cases Almonds, 146 bags Almonds, 164 bags Raisins; 48 bags gum.

From Bunder Abbas:—96 bundles Rose Buds; 51 bags Almond seed, 167 bags Raisin, 59 bags Pistas; 232 bags dates.

COST OF LIVING IN BOMBAY.

SLIGHT FALL IN WHOLESALE PRICES.

The general level of wholesale prices was 81 per cent above the level in July 1914. The index number for food grains was 132 as compared with 135 during the previous month. There was a fall of 2 points in the non-food index.

WORKING CLASS COST.

The average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account for the city of Bombay was 160 for all articles and 156 for food articles only. The index has been stationary for the last three months and stands at the same level as it was in November 1922 and is three points higher than the highest level reached in 1923, viz. 157 in December of that year.

The general level of the prices of 100 shares and securities was 147 as compared with 143 during the previous month, which shows a rise of nearly 3 per cent.

LABOUR LEGISLATION.

The texts of the proposed Government bills for the investigation and settlement of Trade Disputes and for the Registration of Trade Unions, have been reprinted in the Bombay Labour Gazette, as also a private Bill for regulation of Employment of women in factories and making provision for the payment of maternity benefits.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, November, 4.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches.	29.815
Temperature of Air	81.0 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.1 "
Dew Point	70.6 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	71% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	4.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air ..	89.0 "
Minimum	74.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NN E,E, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	125 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time,	HIGH WATER Depth on Staff.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER Depth on Staff.
	Nov	h. m.	ft. n.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	4	10 56	26 10	4	5 8	18 10
		23 41	28 5		17 6	15 10
W	5	5 57	26 7	5	13 2	19 2
		18 32	24 6		..	..
Th.	6	7 15	26 5	6	0 48	19 4
		14 58	25 3		14 2	18 5
F.	7	8 18	26 7	7	2 4	19 4
		21 0	26 2		14 54	17 8
st.	8	0 58	30 1	8	7 4	17 5
		12 56	28 0		19 7	14 4
Sun.	9	9 47	26 10	9	3 52	19 0
		22 30	27 9		16 7	16 6
M.	10	10 56	26 10	10	5 8	18 10
Tu.	11	23 41	28 5	11	17 6	15 10

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov. 6 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 41m. Sunset 6h. 4m.
Nov. 7 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 41m. Sunset 6h. 4m.
Nov. 8 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 42m. Sunset 6h. 4m.
Nov. 9 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 42m. Sunset 6h. 4m
Nov. 10 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 43m. Sunset 6h. 3m.
Nov. 11 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h 43m. Sunset 6h 3m.
Nov 12 (Wed) Sunrise 6h 44m. Sunet 6h 3m.
Nov 13 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 44m, Sunset 6h 2m.
Nov 14 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 45m. Sunset 6h 2m.
Nov 15 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h 45h. Sunst 6h 1m.

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Bombay, November 5.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	1 2 3
Textile	1 2 3
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 3
Elphinstone	1 2 3
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches.	
Standard per lb.	1 7 6
Century per lb.	1 7 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 7 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 7 3
Textile per lb.	1 7 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 7 0
Pearl per lb.	1 6 9
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. ..	1 6 9
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 6 9
Long Cloth (Light weight, No. 5202-5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 7 6
Pearl per lb.	1 6 9
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 7 6
Long Cloth × Quality..	..
Rachael per lb.	1 7 3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 7 3
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 7 3
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 6 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 5 0
Diamond Chula	1 5 0
Pahelwan	1 5 0
Salita.—	..
Pebaney per lb.	1 6 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 6 6
Dhoties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 8 9
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 7 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 3
Dhooties 10 yards:—	..
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 7 3
Textile (Bicycle per lb.	1 6 9
Check Grey Drill:—	..
Standard per piece	6 10 0
Phoenix per piece	6 6 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 8 0
Hindustan per piece	6 14 0
Bleached Check—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 10 0
Bombay United per piece	7 10 0
Black Check—	..
Textile per piece	8 8 0
E. D. Racheal per piece	7 0 0
Gabrun No. 5124	..
Pearl	12 0 0
Hindustani	11 14 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 4th November, 1924.

Cotton	1252 Bales
Wheat	6150 Cwts.
Linseed	9492 "
Rapeseed etc.	1804 "
Gingellyseed	5153 "
Poppyseed	155 "
Groundnuts..	4322 "
Castorseed	Nil "
Rice	3326 "
Myrabollams	101 "
Cottonseed	13538 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	3313 "
Juwar	521 "
Masur	268 "
Barley	1899 "
Bajri	116 "
Coal	825 Tons

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Sankdi Shari, AHMEDABAD.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Quotations are:—

Healds-Cotton	15/40s. Rs. 1/8/6
Healds-Elastic	Rs. 22/0/0
Reeds	Rs. 0/3/0
Roller Cloth	16 oz. Rs. 8/8/0
Roller Cloth	18 oz. Rs. 9-8/0
Sizing flannel	72 in Rs. 4/8/0
Bandings-rim-scroll	Rs. 1/8/0
Bandings-tubular	Rs. 2/4/0
Bandings-spindle	Rs. 1/12/0
Bobbins-Slubbing Jap	Rs 24/0/0
Bobbins-Rovings	Rs 22/8/0
Bobbins-Ring twist	5" Rs. 8/8/0
Bobbins-conical	5" Rs. 7/8/0
Rope Lam belt	Rs. 2/0/0

CHEMICALS.

November 5.

Quotations are:—

Zinc Chloride	Rs 20/0/0
Magnesium Chloride	Rs. 7/8/0
Bichromate Soda	Rs. 30/0/0
Caustic Soda	Rs. 21/8/0
Hydrosue-phide	Re 0/11/0
Brown Sugar Lead	Rs. 36/0/0
Litharge	Rs. 38/0/0
Acetic Acid	Re 0/7/0
Oxalic Acid	Rs. 26/0/0
Epsom Salt	Rs. 5/0/0
Sodium Sul-phide	Rs 15/8/0
Bichromate Potash	Rs. 39/0/0
Chrome Alum	Rs. 21/0/0
Aniline Salt	Re 0/10/0
Antimony Salt	Re 0/7/0

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and spermatorrhea, 1 Fancy toy wri
watch, 144 Blue black ink tablets,
Fancy handle, 1 Clip, 1 Doz transf
pictures, 1 Safety pin, 12 Fanc
buttons, 1 Rubber balloon will fly t
blowing, 1 Clicker phones if proper
played can be used in accompaniment
with music, 1 Jumping frog (draw t
spring and it will leap) 1 Drunkard d
(tumbling clown Heyday) its mov
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ALLEGED MURDER OF A POLICE INSPECTOR.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 3.

Preliminary investigation into the murder of Mr. Philip, Police Inspector, has been concluded. Twenty-eight witnesses were examined for the prosecution more than half a dozen of whom were eye-witnesses. Summary of the evidence shows that the Inspector had received complaints that there would be a breach of peace if a proposed dramatic entertainment was allowed to be held near a particular mosque. He left his house on the day of his murder on his bicycle dressed in his ordinary clothes with a six chambered revolver in his pocket. On reaching the place of the dramatic entertainment he was told that a shop opposite was using false weights and measures. He examined them first and finding them unauthorised he broke the measures and threw the weights into a ditch close by. Just then a stone was thrown which, however, did not hit the Inspector. He looked about to ascertain from where the stone had been thrown when a man rushed at him from behind and seized him by the neck. He then struck the deceased a heavy blow with a lathi. Another Mahomedan then came from behind and stabbed the Inspector in the chest. The Inspector drew his revolver, but received a cut on his right wrist. He then fell unconscious and the revolver was wrested from his hand. Another man, father of one of the accused, is alleged to have rushed forward and struck the Inspector on his thigh with a lathi. The deceased's right ear was torn off and he was practically cut to pieces. The assailants bolted, but with the help of the local people two of the men who are alleged to have dealt blows were arrested. This was followed by the arrest of the third accused who was hiding. It was a villager who boldly went up to him and arrested him although the accused had a loaded revolver in his hand.

SIND ZEMINDAR DEFAMED.

ALLEGATION AGAINST EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MIRPUR-KHAS.

Owing to irreconcilable attitude of Mr Lewis, Executive Engineer Northern Jamrao Canal, the peaceful efforts of all sober-minded personalities after all failed and Rais Haji Punhoo Khan Mari zamindar through his pleader, Mr. Noor Mohamed, member, Legislative Council, Bombay, at last took shelter of the court for redress of wrong done to him. The case filed on 10th October in the court of Sub-Divisional Magistrate Mirpur-Khas. Many rumours are afloat since that date. Fixing of no date for hearing seems main cause for the rumours which are entirely prejudicial. Attempts are being made, it is reported, to see that Haji Sahib is deprived of his Kursi Parwana and other Izatnamas before the case proceeds on. Haji Punhoo Khan is a big zamindar and possesses Kursi and Gun Parwana and is a member of the Taluka Local Board, Mirpur-Khas. He belongs to a respectable and martial family of Baloachis whose natural distinction it is to love their honour more than any thing, even life.

GOVT. AND INDIAN BANKING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 4.

Mr. Pochkhanawala, Managing Director, Central Bank of India in replying to an address from the Indian Mercantile Community referred to the attack of the enemies of Indian Banking who brought about forced sales of banks' shares on Stock Exchange. England had similar trouble in 1878, but the English Government immediately passed a special Act called "Leeman's Act" to protect the Banks. In every country indigenous banking was considered the greatest vital power for prosperity of trade and industry. It is only in poor India that indigenous banking was allowed by Government to live or die at the mercy of its enemies and protection was not given for healthy growth.

WATER WORKS AT KAPADAVANJ.

KATHLOL'S PROTEST.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KATHLOL, Nov. 1.

In spite of the united protests of the people, the Mahajana and some members of the Municipality of Kapadavanj, Government seem to have conspired with some leading gentlemen to foist their pet water-works scheme on this small taluka town of the Kaira district. But the ryots living in the surrounding villages are likely to be hit harder by this measure as the wells to be dug in the bed of the adjacent river are likely practically to dry it up during the better part of the year. The people of Kathlol, the cradle of the Kaira Satyagraha movement and one of the villages sure to be hit by the water-works therefore assembled in a public meeting on 29th ultimo to request the Municipality to drop this scheme. The intensity of the ryots' feeling is shown by the fact that they have decided to tax themselves at the rate of 4 annas per family to defray the expenses of this agitation. Government we hope, will yield to this just popular demand.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A PIR AT KURLA.

CASE PROCEEDING AT THANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

November 3.

To-day commenced the trial at the Thana Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Dadiba Mehta Sessions Judge Thana, of the three Hindus of Kurla, namely: (1) Govind Dattatraya Gore, a Brahmin, P.W.D. Contractor, (2) Luxooman Daji a Maharatta cart driver; and (3) Purshotam Gopal Bhave, a keeper of a Hindu Temple who had been committed to the Thana Criminal Sessions by Mr. Modak, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bandra on a charge of having murdered a Pathan Pir of Kurla called Pir Mowlana Fakir on the night of 12th June 1924.

The case was fixed for hearing on 26th September but the accused having applied to the High Court for the transfer of the case to Bombay it was postponed *sine die*. The High Court having rejected the application the case came back to the Thana Court.

A remarkable feature of trial is that although the charge involved is one of murder the prosecution is not a police prosecution but launched by a private individual.

Mr. D. P. Vaidya who appeared for the complainant explained to the Court that the Police did not deny that the Pir had met his death as a result of a serious outrage committed on him but this they say was done by a mob in the mistaken belief that they had caught a dacoit whom they were pursuing and that in spite of Police investigations they could get no evidence to show who the real assailants were.

Mr. Vaidya having given an outline according to the version of the prosecution party, the examination of eye-witnesses was proceeded with.

AN EYE-WITNESS' EVIDENCE.

Rajab Beg Mahomed, first eye-witness, deposed that he was a land speculator and kept a tea shop at Old Kurla. He knew the deceased Mowlana Fakir. He (the Pir) was a man of very high position. He used to live at Old Kurla for 2 or 4 years. He used to come to him (witness) now and then, and live in several places. On 12th June the deceased had come to his place at 8-30 p.m. as usual. His servant told him the Pir had come and he ordered the servant to give him (Pir) *Cha-pani* (tea etc.), and that he would join him shortly. The deceased drank half the cup and gave witness the rest, witness then gave deceased a *biddi* and matches saying "Baba Smoke." The deceased then left and went towards the dharam shala, and witness went to have his meals. And the Pir never returned. As witness was eating he heard cries of "maro, maro," and he at once ran by the backdoor and saw four men assaulting the deceased. This happened at the corner of the tank. witness identified the three accused as amongst the four men who had assaulted the Pir. No. 1 had an iron bar about an inch in diameter and a little over a yard in length, No. 2 had a bamboo stick 2 to 3 inches in diameter and 6 to 8 inches in length. No. 3 had a big stone. Witness saw the Pir lying on the ground with his face downwards. He touched the head of the Pir and feeling blood said to accused No. 1: "What are you doing to this man is our Pir. No. 1 said: "That man is a thief", witness said he could guarantee the man was not a thief. Accused No. 1 then said he would not let the man go off and ordered witness to get away and witness therefore went to his house. Witness saw the Mowlana the next morning lying on the public road near the hydrant. He saw several marks of injuries on his person including the mark on the neck which was tied by a rope. He saw the rope lying there. He also saw blood. He did not hear any cries of "thief, thief" that night. He did not see any Pathans passing on the road in front of his house. It was a moonlight night.

Mr. Govindrao Pradhan M.L.C., who appeared with Mr. S. R. Oka for the defence said he had suddenly taken ill and he was not able to cross-examine the witnesses. He therefore asked the Court to reserve cross-examination till after the examination in chief was over.

His Honour observed that it was rather an extraordinary application to make at the eleventh hour although he always thought it expedient that accused persons should be given every facility by the Court for their defence. After some consultation however with Mr. Vaidya, the Public Prosecutor, His Honour decided to meet Mr. Pradhan half way in his request by an arrangement acceptable to both the sides whereby the Court would be in no way inconvenienced or the interests of justice sacrificed.

The case is proceeding.

ALLEGED MURDER OF UDASI SADHU.

2 AKALIS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GUJRANWALA, Nov. 4.

The Sessions Judge has pronounced judgment in the case in which 9 Akalis have been charged with murder of Udasi Sadhu at Nankana. Seven were found guilty, of whom two were sentenced to death and five got two years' rigorous imprisonment each. The remaining two, one of whom is the manager of Nankana Sahib, were acquitted. The Judge ordered the prosecution of the approver whose evidence he did not believe.

39TH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

BULLETIN NO. 3.

The following Bulletin (No. 3) has been issued by the General Secretary, I. N. Congress, Belgaum:—

Congress Camp:—An extensive site covering an area of nearly 80 acres on the Belgaum Extension grounds has been secured for the Congress Camp at a distance of nearly a mile from the Belgaum Railway Station. The Congress Camp will be called Vijayanagar, reminiscent of the great and glorious Empire of that name. Through the site passes the Poona-Bangalore Railway line of the M.&S.M. Railway Company, who have kindly consented to open a temporary Flag Station for the convenience of the Congress.

Accommodation:—Arrangements have been made for accommodating delegates. Reception Committee members and a limited number of visitors coming more from outside the Province in huts specially erected for the purpose. Each will be provided with a cot, the rent for accommodation being Rs. 4 per head for the Congress period. It will be possible for the Reception Committee to arrange for the accommodation of *such visitors only* who shall have remitted the visitor's ticket fee (Rs. 30) plus rent (Rs. 4) along with their application for such accommodation before the end of November 1924.

Special Cottages and Family Blocks:—The Reception Committee have arranged to erect special cottages, each consisting of three apartments with a kitchen and a bath-room for delegates and members of the Reception Committee who desire such accommodation. The rent for each such cottage is fixed at Rs. 50. Those who intend to take advantage of this arrangement should communicate to the Secretary, and remit an advance of Rs. 20 before the 20th November. As this arrangement of accommodation is naturally very limited, the Reception Committee will be unable to reserve such accommodation if timely intimation is not given.

Boarding:—The Reception Committee propose to open one General Kitchen. The charges per day for two meals have been fixed at Re. 1/8, and for a single meal at Re. 1. Provincial Congress Committees desiring to open separate kitchens for their Provinces have been already requested to Communicate in the matter.

Climate:—The climate of Belgaum in Decembers is pleasant and healthy but pretty cold, the minimum temperature sometimes going down to 60 deg. Delegates are requested to provide themselves with ample warm clothing.

POLICE SPORTS IN SURAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Nov. 3.

On the last day of the Diwali holidays, a large gathering assembled at Atva Lines where tents and shamianas were put up for the distinguished guests who were invited to witness the Police Sports.

The day's programme contained 24 interesting events. The D. S. P. Khan Bahadur Abdul Rashid Khan, Mrs. Hector Kothawalla, Superintendent of Police, Khan Bahadur Shaikali Bakar, Mr. MacMillan, the Collector of Surat and Mr. Brewit of the Electricity Co. were among the officials present on the occasion and great enthusiasm prevailed. The day was hot, but the weather on the whole was delightful. Much interest was evinced in the events of slow cycle race and other athletic events including mounted police sports and musical drills.

After the sports were over Mr. Macmillan distributed the prizes to the winners and late in the evening fire works were displayed. The proceedings terminated amidst loud cheers of the police and spectators.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Rangoon:—Enquiry shows that Government is at present satisfied with the progress attending on the collection of the Capitation Tax.—A. P.

* * * *

Madras.—The interim report of the Servants of India Society and the Y. M. C. A. regarding their work in the flooded areas of the Madras Presidency is published. Their main work has been in the direction of extending aid for house building in the affected areas. They have so far received from Bombay and Madras Funds, Ceylon Relief Fund and other organisations Rs. 44,989 excluding amounts sent to Malabar, Cochin and Travancore.—A. P.

* * * *

At the monthly general meeting this evening on the motion from the chair, the Rangoon Corporation adopted the following resolution: "That this meeting of the Corporation records its deep regret at the sudden and untimely death of Sir Maung Kin and that an expression of its sincere sympathy be conveyed to Lady Kin and the members of his family in their bereavement."—A. P.

* * * *

A Lucknow message says, the U. P. Industrial Committee is understood to have recommended the abolition of Provincial Stores Purchase Department and to entrust the whole work to the Central Stores Department Committee. It is further understood that it has also recommended establishment of an emporium, preferably at Cawnpore, with agency in London, where samples of provincial industrial products should be stocked.—A. P.

ARMISTICE DAY IN KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 4.

Elaborate arrangements are in hand for the celebration of the Armistice Day in Karachi. On November 8th a special Commemoration Service will be held in the Holy Trinity Church which will conclude with the playing of the Last Post. The following day, special cinema performances are announced in aid of the Poppy Day Fund. Poppies will also be sold extensively in streets in aid of Ex-Servicemen's Association. On November 11th (Armistice Day) a special parade of all troops in the station will be held in Frere Hall Gardens together with the parade of the Boy Scouts. Two minutes' silence will be observed at 11 a.m. In the evening, a massed bands' concert will be given at the Frere Hall in aid of the Poppy Day Fund.

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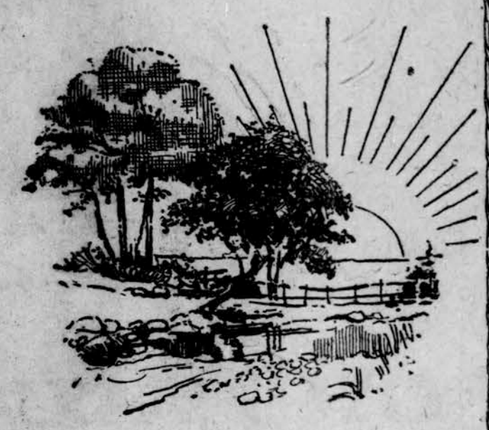
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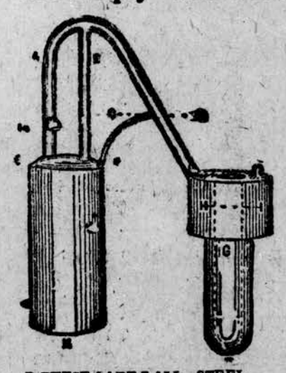
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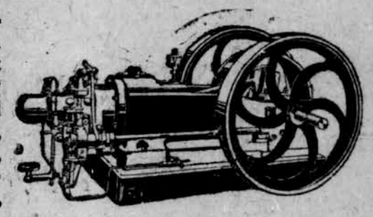
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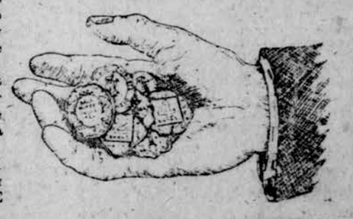
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